

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.51
HANG ON
SIDE OF
BOX.

SEEDS

ANTELOPE BRAND IS THE BEST

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED CATALOG FOR 1931



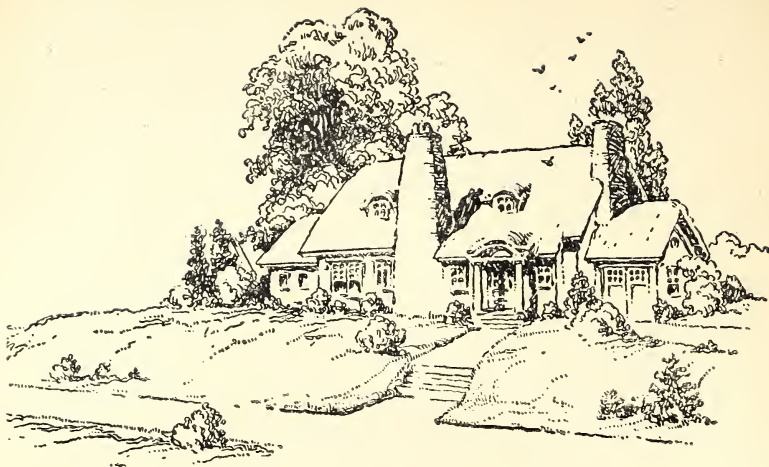
THE NEBRASKA SEED CO.

City Salesroom 15th and Howard Street

Office and Warehouse: 1208-10-12-14-16-18 Jones St.

OMAHA, NEB.

Vegetable Seed Trials



THE LAWN—BEAUTIFUL

PREPARING THE GROUND: First a thorough preparation of the soil is absolutely necessary. If the soil is poor, as often is the case, it is a good plan to cover with four to six inches of good black loam. Rake and roll until a smooth even surface is obtained. To get a fine, rich, velvety sod that will be permanent, the best soil is necessary.

FERTILIZING: Most soils are lacking in necessary elements of plant food: (Namely, Nitratin, Phosphoric Acid, and Potash) either because mother nature failed to deposit a good supply originally, or because the plantfood once in the soil has already been exhausted. Swift & Co., through its extensive research organization, has developed a product that supplies the proper amount and kind of plantfood. This product in, **VIGORO**, especially prepared for lawns, flower gardens, and shrubbery, Vigoro gives the lawn a good, quick, and vigorous start, it develops a good root system and gives the grass a deep, rich green color.

SOWING THE SEED: A good lawn may be made either in the spring or in the fall, depending somewhat on the locality. In the latitude of Omaha, one may sow seed as early in the spring as the ground will permit. Seed can also be sown in September and produce good results. In making a new lawn apply grass seed at the rate of one pound to about 200 square feet, if reseeding it will depend on the condition of the lawn. It is a good plan to rake all the dead grass off the old lawn, before applying fertilizer and then sowing the seed. After seeding it is a good plan to again rake the lawn, covering the seed with a light covering, then if possible roll and give a good watering, but do not allow the ground to wash.

THE PROPER SEED: The selection of the right grass seed is very important, and a cheap grade is false economy. The kind suitable for your needs will depend on local conditions, and the condition of the soil. Experience has shown that no one grass will give satisfactory results when sown alone, because of the wide variation of the season and the soils. We have made an extensive study of grasses suitable for lawns, and we put only the best grade

of heavy, plump seed into our mixtures. In making a new lawn, or if the old lawn is sparse or patchy we recommend sowing our Ak-Sar-Ben lawn grass mixture. The mixture is made up of 50% of Kentucky Blue Grass, and the balance is made up of quick growing grasses. We also make up a mixture suitable for a terrace and have special grasses for shady places.

NEBRASKA GROWN KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

We harvest our own blue grass in the northern territory and you will find it superior to southern grown seed, for this section. The greatest care is exercised in the selection of our seed to obtain that which is free of weed seeds.

WHITE CLOVER

We have the highest grades obtainable and recommend mixing a small percentage in your grass seed before sowing. White Clover does very well on clay soil where it is hard to get blue grass started. It is also good for a terrace where it is apt to wash. It germinates much quicker than blue grass, generally three to five days.

CARE OF THE LAWN A good lawn, once properly established, is not difficult to maintain, on the other hand, it is very easy to neglect it. Furnishing the proper plant food is possibly our most important consideration. The lawn should be clipped regularly, it should not be clipped close enough to injure the crown of the plant, and should never be done in the heat of the day. The best time being in the evening and should be given a good soaking not just a sprinkling. A light sprinkling, every evening, is one of the quickest ways of ruining a lawn. Such surface sprinkling not only encourages the grass to root shallow so it is easily effected by dry hot weather, but it encourages weeds to come to the surface.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CONDENSED PRICE LIST of GARDEN and FARM SEED

Description of all Varieties in Catalogue.

For Larger Quantities Please ask for Special Prices.

ASPARAGUS					SWEET CORN Late and Main Crop Varieties				
	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.		Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Palmetto.....	1	.05	.10	.30	Stowell's Evergreen.....	10	.40	.75	1.75
Colossal or Argentuill.....	1	.05	.10	.30	New White Evergreen.....	10	.40	.75	1.75
Columbia Mammoth White.....	1	.05	.10	.30	Golden Evergreen.....	10	.40	.75	1.75
Bonvallet's Giant.....	1	.05	.10	.30	Country Gentlemen.....	10	.45	.85	2.00
Washington Rustless.....	1	.05	.15	.50					
ARTICHOKE					CHICKORY				
Large Green Globe.....	1	.10	.60	2.00	Large Rooted Magdeburg.....	4	.05	.10	.25
BEANS—Green Podded Varieties					Whitloof.....	4	.05	.20	.60
	Page	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	CORN SALAD				
Full Measure.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Large Leaved.....	5	.05	.15	.50
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	CRESS				
Early Bountiful.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Curled or Pepper Grass.....	5	.05	.10	.30
Tennessee Green Pod.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	True Water Cress.....	5	.05	.50	1.75
Giant Stringless.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	CABBAGE				
Early Red Valentine.....	2	.40	.75	1.75		Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Golden Acre.....	6	.10	.60	2.00
White Navy.....	2	.25	.45	1.00	Copenhagen.....	6	.05	.50	1.30
BEANS Wax Podded Varieties					Early Jersey Wakefield.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Davis Kidney Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Early Spring.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Wardwell's Kidney Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Henderson's Early Summer.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Round Pod Kidney Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Charleston Wakefield.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Prolific Black Wax.....	2	.40	.75	1.75	Succession.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Pencil Pod Black Wax.....	2	.40	.75	1.75	All Seasons.....	6	.05	.25	.75
New Webber Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Surehead.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Improved Golden Wax.....	2	.40	.75	1.75	Premium Late Flat Dutch.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Rust Proof Golden Wax.....	2	.40	.75	1.75	St. Louis Late Market.....	6	.05	.25	.75
Royal Purple Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Danish Ball-Head.....	7	.05	.30	1.00
Unrivalled Wax.....	2	.45	.85	2.00	Large Late Drumhead.....	7	.05	.25	.75
BEANS—Bush Lima					Danish Red Stonehead.....	7	.05	.25	.75
Fordhook Bush Lima.....	3	.50	.95	2.25	Mammoth Rock Red.....	7	.05	.25	.75
Deer's Bush Lima.....	3	.50	.95	2.25	American Drumhead Savoy.....	7	.05	.25	.75
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Pe Tsai or Chinese.....	7	.05	.30	1.00
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	CARROTS				
BEANS—Pole or Running					Early Chantenay.....	7	.05	.10	.30
Dutch Case Knife.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Guerande or Oxheart.....	7	.05	.10	.30
Kentucky Wonder.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Danvers Half-Long.....	7	.05	.10	.30
Lazy Wife.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Early Scarlet Horn.....	7	.05	.10	.30
Scarlet Runner.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Improved Long Orange.....	7	.05	.10	.30
King of the Garden Lima.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Giant White Belgian.....	7	.05	.10	.25
Cut Short or Corn Hill.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	Giant Yellow Belgian.....	7	.05	.10	.25
Early Jersey Lima.....	3	.40	.75	1.75	CAULIFLOWER				
BRUSSEL'S SPROUTS						Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Improved Dwarf.....	1	.05	.35	1.00	Extra Early Snowball.....	8	.20	2.00	6.00
Broccoli.....	4	.25	1.25	4.00	Nebraska Market.....	8	.20	2.00	6.00
BEETS—Garden					Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt.....	8	.20	2.00	6.00
Crosby's Egyptian.....	4	.05	.10	.30	Extra Early Paris.....	8	.10	1.00	3.00
Eclipse.....	4	.05	.10	.30	CELERY				
Detroit Dark Red.....	4	.05	.10	.30	White Plume.....	8	.05	.25	.75
Extra Early Egyptian.....	4	.05	.10	.30	Golden Self-Blanching.....	8	.05	.35	1.25
Early Blood Turnip.....	4	.05	.10	.30	Giant Pascal.....	8	.05	.25	.75
Edmond's Blood Turnip.....	4	.05	.10	.30	Dwarf Golden Heart.....	8	.05	.25	.75
Long Smooth Blood.....	4	.05	.10	.30	CELERIAC				
Swiss Chard Lucullus.....	4	.05	.10	.30	Giant Prague.....	8	.05	.30	.90
BEETS—Mangel					Celery Seed for Flavoring.....	8	.05	.20	.60
Danish Sludstrup.....	5	.05	.10	.20	CUCUMBERS				
Giant Half Rose Sugar.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Davis Perfect.....	9	.05	.15	.45
Giant Eckendorf.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Klondike.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Mammoth Long Red.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Arlington White Spine.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Golden Tankard.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Peerless White Spine.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Mammoth Long Yellow.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Improved Early White Spine.....	9	.05	.10	.35
BEETS—Sugar					Cumberland.....	9	.05	.10	.35
	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.	Fordhook Famous.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Vilmorin's Improved.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Japanese Climbing.....	9	.05	.15	.40
Klein Wanzleben.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Chicago Pickling.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Lane's Imperial.....	5	.05	.10	.20	Snow's Pickling.....	9	.05	.15	.40
Chervil Curled.....	4	.05	.10	.20	Cool and Crisp.....	9	.05	.10	.35
SWEET CORN—Extra Early Sorts					Early Russian.....	9	.05	.10	.35
	Page	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	Early Cluster.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Golden Bantam.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	Early Frame or Short Green.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Peep O' Day.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	Boston Pickling.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Early Minnesota.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	Green Prolific.....	9	.05	.10	.35
Mammoth White Cory.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	Improved Long Green.....	9	.05	.15	.45
Extra Early Adams.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	EGG PLANT				
Howling Mob.....	10	.40	.75	1.75		Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
SWEET CORN—Medium Early Sorts					Shaker's Large Early.....	11	.05	.40	1.40
	Page	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.	Black Mexican.....	11	.05	.40	1.40
Shaker's Large Early.....	10	.40	.75	1.75	Florida High Bush.....	11	.05	.35	1.25
Black Mexican.....	10	.40	.75	1.75					
Golden Sunshine.....	10	.40	.75	1.75					

ENDIVE

	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
White Curled.....	11	.05	.15	.40
Green Curled.....	11	.05	.15	.40
Broad Leaved Batavian (Escarole) 11	.05	.15	.40	

KALE or BORECOLE

Dwarf Green Curled.....	11	.05	.20	.75
Tall Curled Scotch.....	11	.05	.20	.75

KOHL RABI

Early White Vienna.....	11	.05	.20	.75
Early Purple Vienna.....	11	.05	.20	.75
Large Green Giant.....	11	.05	.20	.75

LEEK

Musselburg.....	11	.05	.20	.75
Large American Flag.....	11	.05	.20	.75

LETTUCE

*Heading Varieties

Grand Rapids.....	12	.05	.15	.40
Black Seeded Simpson.....	12	.05	.15	.40
Early Curled Simpson.....	12	.05	.15	.40
Prize Head.....	12	.05	.15	.40
Trianon Cos.....	12	.05	.15	.40
*May King.....	12	.05	.15	.40
*Improved Hanson's.....	12	.05	.15	.40
*Big Boston.....	12	.05	.15	.40
*Iceberg.....	12	.05	.20	.60
*White Seeded Tennisball.....	12	.05	.15	.40
*New York or Wonderful.....	12	.05	.35	1.25

MELON, MUSK

Rocky Ford.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Burrell's Gem.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Nebraska Gold Lined.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Rocky Ford Salmon Tinted.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Osage.....	13	.05	.15	.40
New Honey Dew.....	13	.05	.15	.50
Hackensack.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Long Yellow Cantaloupe.....	13	.05	.15	.40
Prolific Nutmeg.....	13	.05	.15	.40

MELON, WATER

Tom Watson.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Sweet Heart.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Kleckley's Sweet.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Rocky Ford.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Cuban Queen.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Harris' Earliest.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Cole's Early.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Ice Cream.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Mountain Sweet.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Phinney's Early.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Halbert's Honey.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Alabama Sweet.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Kolb's Gem.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Vick's Early.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Kentucky Wonder.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Colo. Citron Green Seed.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Colo. Citron Red Seed.....	14	.05	.10	.25
Irish Grey.....	14	.05	.10	.30

MUSTARD

Yellow or White London.....	11	.05	.10	.35
Brown or Black.....	11	.05	.10	.35
Southern Giant Curled.....	11	.05	.10	.35

OKRA or GUMBO

	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Dwarf Green.....	11	.05	.10	.20
White Velvet.....	11	.05	.10	.20
Tall Green Perkins.....	11	.05	.10	.20

ONIONS

Southport Large Red Globe.....	15	.05	.25	.80
Southport Large White Globe.....	15	.05	.35	1.25
Large Red Wethersfield.....	15	.05	.25	.90
Ebenezer.....	15	.05	.40	1.25
Philadelphia Silverskin.....	15	.05	.30	1.00
White Portugal.....	15	.05	.30	1.00
Extra Early Red Flat.....	15	.05	.20	.60
Paris White Pickling.....	15	.05	.30	1.00
Prize Taker.....	15	.05	.25	.80
Danvers Yellow Globe.....	15	.05	.25	.90
Danvers Yellow Flat.....	15	.05	.20	.60
Australian Brown.....	15	.05	.20	.60
White Pickling.....	15	.05	.30	1.00
White Queen.....	16	.05	.30	1.00
White or Yellow Bermuda.....	16	.10	.75	2.00
Southport Yellow Globe.....	16	.05	.25	.80

BURMUDA ONION PLANTS Per 100 25c, Per 500 1.00

ONION SETS

	Page	1 lb.	10 lbs.	
Red Bottom.....	16			Market Price
Yellow Bottom.....	16			Market Price
White Bottom.....	16			Market Price

PARSNIP

	Page	Pkt.	1 Oz.	¼ lb.
Guernsey Improved.....	16	.05	.10	.30
Hollow Crown or Sugar.....	16	.05	.10	.30
Magnum Bonmun.....		.05	.10	.30

PARSLEY

Double Curled.....	16	.05	.10	.30
Champion Moss Curled.....	16	.05	.10	.30
Plain.....	16	.05	.10	.30
Hamburg or Turnip Rooted.....	16	.05	.10	.30

PEPPER

Pimento Perfection.....	17	.05	.45	1.60
Ruby Giant.....	17	.05	.40	1.20
Chinese Giant.....	17	.05	.60	2.00
Ruby King.....	17	.05	.35	1.00
Sweet Mountain.....	17	.05	.35	1.00
Neapolitan.....	17	.05	.35	1.00
Large Bell or Bull Nose.....	17	.05	.30	.90
Long Cayenne.....	17	.05	.35	1.00
Small Chili.....	17	.05	.30	.90
Anaheim Chili.....	17	.05	.30	.90

PEAS—Extra Early Varieties

*Wrinkled Varieties

	Page	1 lb.	2 lbs.	5 lbs.
Nebraska Lightning.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
Alaska or Earliest of All.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
First and Best.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
*Little Marvel.....	18	.40	.75	1.75
*American Wonder.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
*McLean's Little Gem.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
Carter's Premium Gem.....	18	.35	.65	1.50
*Gradus.....	18	.40	.75	1.75
Laxtonian.....	18	.40	.75	1.75
*Nott's Excelsior.....	18	.35	.65	1.50

PEAS—Second Early Varieties

*Bliss Everbearing.....	19	.35	.65	1.40
*N. S. Co. Favorite.....	19	.35	.65	1.40

PEAS—Late or Main Crop Varieties

Alderman.....	19	.35	.65	1.40
Dwarf Telephone.....	19	.40	.75	1.65
Improved Telephone.....	19	.35	.65	1.40
Champion of England.....	19	.35	.65	1.40
Large White Marrowfat.....	19	.30	.55	1.00
Black Eye Marrowfat.....	19	.30	.55	1.00

PEAS—Edible Pod Sorts

Improved Sugar Marrow.....	19	.40	.70	1.55
Dwarf Gray Sugar.....	19	.40	.70	1.55

PUMPKIN

	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Large Cheese.....	22	.05	.10	.30
Connecticut Field.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Japanese Pie.....	22	.05	.10	.35
Quaker Pie.....	22	.05	.10	.35
Tennessee Sweet Potato.....	22	.05	.10	.35
Small Sugar.....	22	.05	.10	.30
Mammoth King.....	22	.05	.10	.35
Striped Cushaw.....	22	.05	.10	.30
White Cushaw.....	22	.05	.10	.30

RADISH

	Page	Pkt.	1 oz.	¼ lb.
Sparkler.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Ey, Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped..	20	.05	.10	.30
Crimson Giant.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Early Scarlet Globe.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Early Scarlet Turnip.....	20	.05	.10	.30
French Breakfast.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Icicle.....	20	.05	.10	.30
White Vienna or Lady Finger.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Long Scarlet, Short Top.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Chartier.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Early White Turnip.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Giant White Stuttgart.....	20	.05	.10	.30
White Strasburg.....	20	.05	.10	.30
California Mammoth.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Long Black Spanish.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Round Black Spanish.....	20	.05	.10	.30
Rose China Winter.....	20	.05	.10	.30

RHUBARB

Victoria.....	21	.05	.20	.60
Linnaeus.....	21	.05	.20	.60

RUTABAGA

Improved American.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Hurst's Monarch.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Bangholm.....	22	.05	.10	.25

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Mammoth Sandwich Island.....	17	.05	.20	.60
------------------------------	----	-----	-----	-----

SQUASH

Pike's Peak or Sibley.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Early White Bush.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Chicago Warted Hubbard.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Improved Hubbard.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Golden Hubbard.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Mammoth Summer Crookneck.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Delicious.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Mammoth Chili.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Italian Cocozelle.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Marblehead.....	21	.05	.15	.40
Table Queen or Des Moines.....	21	.05	.15	.40

SPINACH

Bloomsdale Savoy.....	17	.05	.10	.25
Round Thick Leaved.....	17	.05	.10	.25
Long Standing Prickly.....	17	.05	.10	.25
King of Denmark, new.....	17	.05	.15	.40

TURNIP

Extra Early White Milan.....	22	.05	.15	.40
Early Purple Top Milan.....	22	.05	.15	.40
Purple Top Strap Leaf Flat.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Snowball.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Purple Top White Globe.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Large White Globe.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Golden Ball.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Purple Top Yellow Aberdeen.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Large Amber Globe.....	22	.05	.10	.25
White Flat Dutch.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Seven Top.....	22	.05	.10	.25
Cowhorn.....	22	.05	.10	.25

TOMATO

Earliana.....	23	.05	.35	1.10
Dwarf Champion.....	23	.05	.35	1.10
New Stone.....	23	.05	.30	1.00
Early Detroit.....	23	.05	.35	1.10
John Baer.....	23	.05	.35	1.10
Red Head.....	23	.05	.35	1.10
Livingston's Beauty.....	24	.05	.30	1.00
Dwarf Stone.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Golden Queen.....	24	.05	.35	1.10
Ponderosa Red.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Ponderosa Yellow.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Acme.....	24	.05	.30	1.00
Livingston's Globe.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Livingston's Favorite.....	24	.05	.30	1.00
Livingston's Perfection.....	24	.05	.30	1.00
Trophy.....	24	.10	.50	1.50
Marglobe.....	24	.05	.30	1.00
June Pink.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Red Cherry.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Yellow Pear.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Yellow Plum.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Red Plum.....	24	.05	.50	1.50
Strawberry or Husk.....	24	.05	.50	1.50

PEONIES

	Page	Each	Doz.
Named Varieties as described on.....	36	.40	4.00
Unnamed Varieties in Colors.....	36	.30	3.00

CANNAS

Named Varieties as described on.....	51	.15	1.50
--------------------------------------	----	-----	------

CINNAMON VINE

Strong Roots.....	51	.05	.50
Extra Large.....	51	.10	1.00

MADERIA VINE

Strong Roots.....	51	.05	.50
Extra Large.....	51	.10	1.00

HARDY LILIES

Auratum, Gold Banded.....	51	.35	3.50
Rubrum, Red Banded.....	51	.35	3.50
Album, White.....	51	.35	3.50
Regal.....	51	.50	5.00

GLADIOLUS

Named Varieties as described on.....	52	.10	.75
Unnamed Varieties Assorted to Colors.....	52	.07	.60
Perfection Mixture.....	52	.05	.50

CALADIUM—Elephant Ears

Large Size, 9-11.....	52	.35	3.50
Small Size.....	52	.20	2.00

TUBEROSES

Excelsior Pearl.....	52	.06	.60
Mexicanum.....	52	.04	.40

DAHLIAS

Assorted Colors.....	53	.15	1.50
Named Varieties.....	53	.20	2.00

PLANET JR IMPLEMENTS

	Each
No. 25 Combined Drill.....	21.50
No. 4 Combined Drill.....	18.00
No. 4 Drill Plain.....	14.25
No. 31 Combined Drill.....	13.00
No. 31 Drill Plain.....	10.50
No. 3 Hill and Drill Seeder.....	17.50
No. 5 Hill and Drill Seeder.....	20.00
No. 1 Drill Seeder.....	13.00
No. 11 Double Wheel Hoe.....	13.75
No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe.....	10.75
No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe.....	8.00
No. 16 Single Wheel Hoe.....	9.00
No. 17 Single Wheel Hoe.....	7.75
No. 18 Single Wheel Hoe.....	5.75
No. 19 Single Wheel Hoe.....	5.90
No. 8 Horse Hoe.....	16.25

Complete Planet Jr. Catalogue on Application

POULTRY SUPPLIES

	25 lb.	100 lb.
Perfection Chick Food AMCO..... 5 lb.	.30	1.10 3.25
Perfection Hen Food AMCO..... 5 lb.	.30	1.00 3.00
Poultry Charcoal.....	50	lbs. for 2.50
	1 lb.	10 lbs. 100 lbs.
Swifts Beef Scraps.....	.07	.60 5.00
Granulated Bone (Fine and Medium)...	.08	.65 5.50
		10 lbs. 100 lbs.
Crushed Oyster Shell.....		.25 1.30
Pearl Grit (Hen and Baby Chick).....		.25 1.50
Oshello.....		.25 1.30

GRAIN SEEDS

	Page	1 lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Rape, Dwarf Essex.....	33	.15	1.35	9.00
Broom Corn, Evergreen.....	33	.10	.50	4.00
Buckwheat, Japanese.....	33	.10	Market Price	
Buckwheat, Silver Hull.....	33	.10	Market Price	
Buckwheat, Common.....	33	.10	Market Price	
Flax.....	33		Market Price	
Peanut Virginian.....	33	.25	2.25	20.00

COW PEAS

Black.....	50	.10	.70	6.50
Whippoorwill.....	50	.10	.70	6.50
Canada Field Peas.....	50	.10	.70	6.50
Clay.....	50	.10	.70	6.50
New Era.....	50	.10	.70	6.50

SORGHUM

Cane, Amber.....	34	.15	1.00	M.P.
Cane, Orange.....	34	.15	1.00	M.P.
Cane, Fodder.....	34	.10	.80	M.P.
Kaffir Corn, Red.....	34	.10	.40	M.P.
Kaffir Corn, White.....	34	.10	.40	M.P.
Sudan Grass, Antelope.....	34	.15	1.10	M.P.
Sudan Grass, Fancy.....	34	.12	1.00	M.P.
Sudan Grass, Choice.....	34	.10	.90	M.P.

SEED CLEANERS

Clipper No. 1-B.....	59	37.00
Clipper No. 2-B.....	59	45.00

BROADCAST SEEDERS

Ideal, each.....	59	1.00
Cyclone, each.....	59	2.50

FIELD CORN

	Page	1 lb.	¼ bu.	1 bu.
Improved Leaming.....	35	.10	1.25	4.50
Reid's Yellow Dent.....	35	.10	1.25	4.50
Iowa Gold Mine.....	35	.10	1.25	4.50
Pride of the North.....	35	.10	1.25	4.50
Iowa Silver Mine.....	35	.10	1.25	4.50

ROOTS

Asparagus—Two Year Old—	Page	Per 25	100	1000
Palmetto.....	1	.45	1.50	10.00
Colossal.....	1	.45	1.50	10.00
Columbia.....	1	.45	1.50	10.00
Washington Rustless.....		.60	2.00	12.50
Chives—Per Bunch.....	.10	.24		
Rhubarb—Each.....	.10			
Dozen.....	1.00			
Per 100.....	7.00			

} Market Price

HERBS

	Page	Pkt.	1 Oz.	¼ lb.
Anise.....	17	.05		
Borage.....	17	.05		
Caraway.....	17	.05	.10	.35
Catnip.....	17	.05		
Dill.....	17	.05	.10	.35
Fennel.....	17	.05		
Horehound.....	17	.05		
Lavender.....	17	.05		
Marjoram.....	17	.05		
Rosemary.....	17	.05		
Sage.....	17	.05	.40	1.50
Summer Savory.....	17	.05		
Thyme.....	17	.05		

Prices on Field and Grass Seed subject to market changes

SWEET CLOVER

Page 28

	Bu.	100 lbs.
White Biennial—Antelope.....	6.30	10.50
Utryit.....	6.00	10.00
Fancy.....	5.70	9.50
Yellow Biennial—Antelope.....	6.60	11.00
Fancy.....	6.00	10.00
DWF. WH. SWT. Grundy Co.....	5.70	9.50

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS

Nebraska Grown

Page 29

	1 to 5 lbs.	5 to 10 lbs.	10 lbs. & Ove.
Antelope.....	.60	.57½	.55
Utryit.....	.55	.52½	.50
Fancy.....	.45	.42½	.40
Ak-Sar-Ben Lawn.....	.55	.52½	.50

MISCELLANEOUS GRASS SEED

	Page	1 lb.	10 lb.	100 lb.
Orchard Grass.....	30	.30	2.50	M.P.
Meadow Fescue.....	30	.30	2.50	M.P.
Italian Rye Grass.....	30	.25	2.00	M.P.
Red Top.....	29	.50	4.00	M.P.
English Perennial Rye.....	30	.25	2.00	M.P.
Bromus.....	30	.25	2.50	M.P.

ALFALFA

Hardy Nebr. Grown

Pages 27-28

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Antelope.....	16.50	27.50
Fancy.....	15.00	25.00

Dakota No. 12

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Antelope.....	17.10	28.50
Fancy.....	15.60	26.00

HARDY INTER-MOUNTAIN

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Antelope.....	16.20	27.00
Fancy.....	15.00	25.00

GRIMM ALFALFA

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Cossack.....	22.50	37.50
Dakota Grown.....	21.00	35.00
Montana Grown.....	21.00	35.00

CLOVERS

White Dutch Clover

Page 26

	1 to 5 lbs.	5 to 10 lbs.	10 lbs. & Ove.
Antelope.....	.65	.62½	.60
Utryit.....	.60	.58½	.55
Fancy.....	.50	.47½	.45

RED CLOVER

Iowa—Nebraska Grown

Page 26

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Antelope.....	18.00	30.00
Fancy.....	16.50	27.50
Mammoth.....	18.00	30.00

ALSIKE

	Bu.	100 lbs.
Fancy.....	16.50	27.50
Antelope.....	18.00	30.00

TIMOTHY

Page 30

Antelope.....	Market Price
Utryit.....	Market Price
Fancy.....	Market Price

General and Descriptive List of Tested VEGETABLE SEEDS

Comprising All the Leading and Most Popular Varieties With Brief Cultural Directions.

ASPARAGUS

Spargel. Asperge.

CULTURE.—Sow thinly in drills 1 inch deep 1 foot apart in April or May. Thin to 4 inches, leaving only the strongest plants. Transplant when one or two years old in a thoroughly enriched soil, dug up to a depth of 18 inches. Set three rows 1 foot apart in a 6-foot bed, plants 1 foot apart in the row. Never cut too closely, as the roots need some foliage to continue their growth.

PALMETTO. An exceedingly early orlight green Asparagus of good size and splendid flavor. Very productive.

COLOSSAL OR ARGENTEUIL. The famous French variety, large and productive.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE. A fine large white variety.

WASHINGTON RUSTLESS. The stalks are very large, sometimes nearly an inch in diameter, with few scales. They are quick growing, tender and succulent and stand the weather and wet without rusting.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

For the private garden we strongly advise planting asparagus roots, saving thereby a year's time.

Plant our 2-year-old selected roots and a full crop can be cut the next year.

PALMETTO. 2-year-old selected.

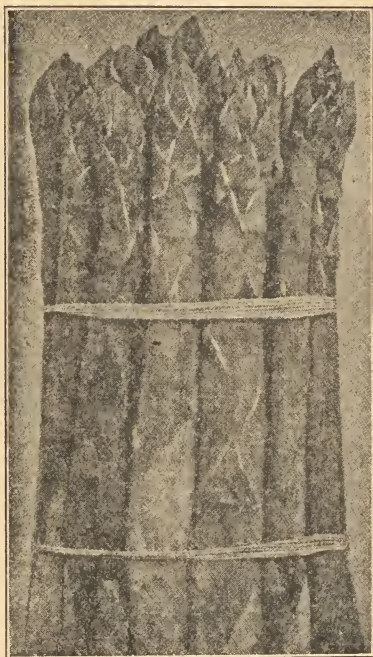
WASHINGTON RUSTLESS. 2-year-old selected.

COLOSSAL. 2-year-old selected.

COLUMBIAN. 2-year-old selected.



TWO-YEAR-OLD
ASPARAGUS ROOTS.



ASPARAGUS, PALMETTO.

ARTICHOKE

Artichoke. Artichaut.

The popular European vegetable, grown for the flower heads, which are cooked in the unripe state, similar to Asparagus.

CULTURE.—Sow in February or March in hot-bed or boxes. When ground is ready transplant 2 feet apart in rows 3 to 4 feet apart.

LARGE GREEN GLOBE. Largest and best

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

Rosen-Kohl. Chou de Bruxelles.

CULTURE.—Sow in March or April like Cauliflower and transplant in July 1 foot apart rows 1½ feet apart. Highly esteemed for boiling during the late fall and winter months. The "sprouts" resemble miniature cabbage, growing closely on the stalk of the plant.

ducing compact heads of fine quality.

IMPROVED DWARF. A standard variety.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



BEANS — DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP



GREEN PODDED VARIETIES

CULTURE.—Early in the spring, after the ground is perfectly warm, the Beans should be sown in drills 2 inches deep and 18 inches apart, dropping the Beans 3 inches apart in the drills. Hoe well in dry weather and plant every two weeks for a succession.

FULL MEASURE. Pods round and extremely long, many measuring five inches, and perfectly stringless. The quality is excellent, being very tender and remaining so even after pods mature.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD. This variety is ready for use several days ahead of Valentine, is absolutely stringless, retains its tenderness long after maturity, and remains longer crisp and brittle after picking than any other variety. Its earliness and unequalled productiveness make it positively the best green bean.

EARLY BOUNTIFUL. This is one of the best green podded beans, especially for the market gardener. It is as hardy and productive as Six Weeks and has stringless pods of unusually good quality. The pods are borne early and are 5 to 6 inches long, broad, flat and meaty and almost lacking strings.

TENNESSEE GREEN POD. A very popular sort in some parts of the country, especially in the South. The plants are large spreading and prolific; the foliage dark green and crumpled. The pods are long—5 to 5½ inches—flat, irregular in shape, light green and of exceptionally fine flavor.

FORDHOOK FAVORITE. A round podded variety maturing a few days later than Stringless Green Pod. The plant grows 18 to 20 inches in height, bears an abundance of fleshy pods 5 to 6 inches in length and half an inch in diameter and entirely stringless. The seed, being

white, may be used as shell beans in winter.

GIANT STRINGLESS. A mammoth podded selection from the original Stringless, not quite so early, but the pods are one-third larger. They are always absolutely stringless, round, full and fleshy, surpassing all others in crispness and flavor.

EARLY RED VALENTINE. A long variety of vigorous, upright growth and an excellent yielder. The pods are round, light green, tender and of fine quality.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD REFUGEE. Very popular; enormous yielder. For more than 20 years the originator of this variety has been working to eliminate the string of the old Green Pod Refugee. In this new bean he has succeeded, and we are glad to be able to offer our customers this Stringless Refugee. Its habit of growth is practically the same as the old Thousand and One Refugee, but maturing its beans earlier. Very productive; of true bush form; attains a height of eighteen inches. The handsome, round, green pods average about 5 inches long and are brittle, tender, fleshy and perfectly stringless. Its quality is superfine; beautiful green color, entirely stringless, makes it superior to any other variety. Very popular with canners.

LONG YELLOW SIX WEEKS. Early, productive and of excellent quality; pods often eight inches long; a popular variety.

WHITE NAVY. Grown exclusively as a shell bean for winter use.

Innoculate Beans to secure full pods and rich flavor. See Page 64.

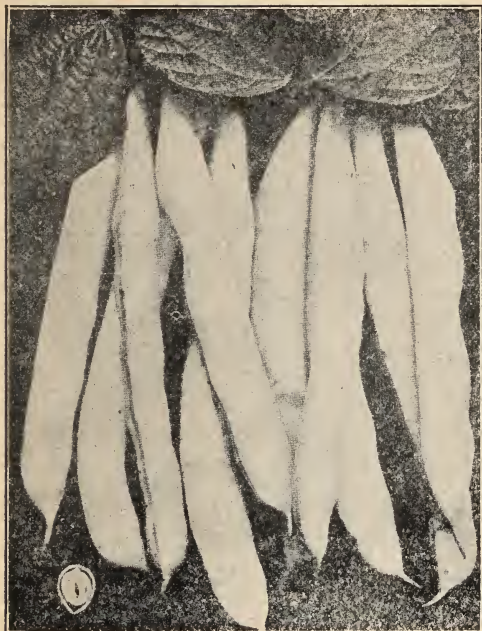
SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



BEANS —DWARF, BUSH OR SNAP

3

WAX PODDED VARIETIES



DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX.

DAVIS' KIDNEY WAX. The pods are long, straight, of a waxy white color, do not stain in canning, and are very brittle, crisp and tender. The vines are vigorous and well high rustproof. It is positively the most productive wax bean in existence and remains fresh and brittle long after picking, making it an excellent shipper. It is also unequalled for baking.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. The large size, fine appearance and good quality of the pods make this one of the most popular varieties of wax beans. The plant is upright in growth, bearing broad, flat pods of light waxy color and 5 to 6 inches in length.

ROUND POD KIDNEY WAX. The pods of this new variety are perfectly round, long and entirely stringless. It fully equals its parent, the well known Wardwell's Kidney Wax, in every respect. It is decidedly an acquisition.

PROLIFIC BLACK WAX. The most improved type of the Black Wax Bean, combining the qualities of earliness, productiveness and size of pod with excellent flavor and handsome appearance. Easily harvested, free from rust.

PENCIL POD BLACK WAX. The best quality round pod early Wax Bean. It has a bushy growth, height 15 inches; is extremely productive. Pods are straight, round, six to seven inches long, thick, absolutely stringless, of fine flavor; color medium yellow. The seed is black. An all round high quality sort for the kitchen garden or the market gardener.

ROYAL PURPLE WAX. The best wax bean for the market gardener. The flat lemon-yellow pods are stringless and quite meaty. Very early, one of the earliest wax varieties, and an enormous yielder. It is disease resistant, hardy and altogether a very dependable sort.

IMPROVED GOLDEN WAX. This is a vast improvement on the old strain of Golden Wax. The new strain is so much hardier and less liable to blight or rust that it has become one of the most desirable of the wax podded varieties. Pods are $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches long, flat, straight, meaty and of highest quality.

RUST PROOF GOLDEN WAX. The vines are vigorous, the foliage abundant and absolutely rust proof. It is early, very productive and as a market variety it is unsurpassed.

UNRIVALLED WAX. A new Wax Bean—Early, prolific and lucious. This bean is early, hardy, very prolific, entirely stringless, and as good, in quality and productiveness as Burpee's Stringless Green Pod. Unrivalled Wax grows upright, bearing the beans well off the ground and is loaded with large, handsome pods. The pods average six inches in length, are light yellow in color, well filled and meaty; they are entirely stringless and of the most delicious flavor. It is the most prolific bush bean we know of, and this combined with its large, handsome, delicious, stringless pods, makes it most valuable for any and every purpose.

BUSH LIMA BEANS

NEW WONDER BUSH LIMA. Earlier and more prolific than Burpee's. The plants are large, compact and very prolific. The pods are green, uniform and large, and excellent quality.

DREER'S BUSH LIMA. Is the bush form of Dreer's Pole Lima. It is very early in maturing and productive.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. Grows eighteen to twenty inches high, and is very productive.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA. Smallest of the dwarf Limas and at least a week the earliest.

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

Stangenbohne. Haricots a rames.

CULTURE. These are more tender and require more care in culture than the bush beans and should be planted two weeks later. Plant in hills from three to four feet apart; plant five or six beans in a hill, leaving a space in the center for the pole.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE. A standard sort. **KENTUCKY WONDER.** Vines vigorous climbing well and very productive, bearing its pods in large clusters; pods green, very long, often reaching nine or ten inches.

LAZY WIFE. One of the best for snaps of the later green podded pole beans.

SCARLET RUNNER. Chiefly grown for its brilliant scarlet flowers.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA. Vines very vigorous and productive. Pods five to six inches long, filled with four or five immense white beans of the finest quality. On account of its large pods it is a favorite with market gardeners. It will come into bearing sooner and will make larger pods if not more than two vines are left to grow on a pole. Seed very large, ovoid, flat, with slight greenish tinge.

CUT SHORT, OR CORN HILL. An old variety, very popular in the central and southern states for planting among corn. It will give a good crop without the use of poles.

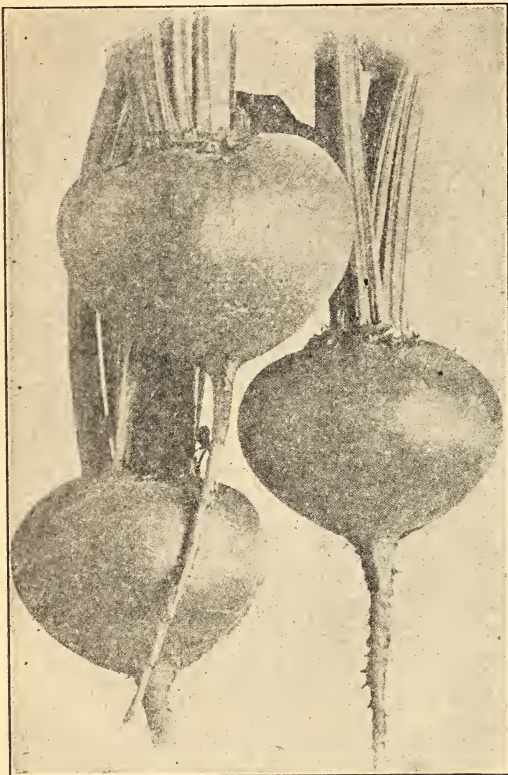
EARLY JERSEY LIMA. This variety is ready for use a few days earlier than King of the Garden. Pods contain three or four large beans each.

WHITE CREASEBACK. Early, round green pods, tender and prolific. This green podded, white seeded creaseback variety is valuable for its extreme earliness, producing pods in 45 days in clusters of from four to twelve. The pods are about 6 inches long, perfectly round and stringless. Dry, white beans are excellent for winter.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

GARDEN BEETS

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked (one ounce will sow 60 feet of drill, five pounds will sow an acre) in drills 1 foot to 15 inches apart; and when the seed is well up thin them out from 4 to 6 inches apart. Sow every two weeks for a succession, up to the 1st of July.



CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN. One of the best for early planting out doors. It is a most excellent sort, becoming fit for use sooner than any other variety. An improved strain of the Early Egyptian, being much thicker, smoother and of better color and quality. We recommend this variety as an extra early beet for bunching.

ECLIPSE. An extra early beet of smooth and uniform growth, with very small collar and tap root. Color an intense crimson, with lighter zones. Exceptionally crisp, sweet and tender. Stands up exceptionally well after pulling, hence is a splendid market beet.

DETROIT DARK RED TURNIP. A grand beet for bunching for market; tops are exceptionally small and uniformly upright; roots are perfect turnip shape with small tap roots. The principal

fault with most turnip beets is the occasional appearance of white rings, but by careful selection this has been overcome, and this will be found one of the deepest red beets. Valuable for market gardeners.

EXTRA EARLY EGYPTIAN. The best variety for forcing and unexcelled for first early crop out of doors. The roots are of a deep crimson color, rounded on top and flattened beneath. The tops are unusually small.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP. A standard second early variety which attains a good size and is excellent for late keeping. The old standby.

EDMANDS BLOOD TURNIP. The best beet for late keeping. Attains a good size, grows smooth and uniform roots, tops are small. Flesh deep red zoned with lighter shade. We recommend this for a main crop beet.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD. The standard long sort.

SWISS CHARD, OR SPINACH BEET. This variety does not produce an edible root like the regular garden beet, but is highly esteemed for the broad white leaf stalks and midribs which are cooked and served in the same manner as asparagus, making a delicious vegetable. The leaves are also cooked like spinach and considered equally as palatable. Two separate dishes may thus be grown from one plant at the same time.

BROCCOLI

Broccoli, Sp.

Spargel Kohl, Ger.

WHITE CAPE. An excellent variety, forming rather loose heads of a creamy white color and of good flavor.

CHIVES

Chives are perfectly hardy little perennial members of the onion tribe and are grown exclusively for their tops, which are used wherever the flavor of onion is desired. Planted in small clumps in any common garden soil, they will grow readily.

CHERVIL

By many this is preferred to parsley for garnishing, and its aromatic leaves are much used for seasoning and in salads. Sow early in the spring in rich, well prepared sand soil.

CHICORY

LARGE ROOTED, OR COFFEE. Sown in drills the roots become well developed. When they are dried, roasted or ground, they become the chicory of commerce, and are used in adulterating coffee.

WITLOOF. Witloof is used principally as a winter salad. The seed should be sown in the open ground not later than June. The plants form long, parsnip-shaped roots which are lifted in the fall, trimmed of leaves, and stored in soil in a cool place until wanted for forcing. The roots can be forced in any warm cellar or room, requiring about one month to make edible sprouts.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

MANGELS OR STOCK BEETS



HALF SUGAR MANGEL.

Root crops are highly valuable and worthy of more general cultivation in the United States. The feeding value of roots is directly proportional to the dry matter content. This dry matter, pound for pound, is equal to any grain; when fed to cattle is more eagerly eaten and more digestible. This dry matter runs from 10 to 14 per cent of total weight. Thus a low yield of 20 tons would give over 2 tons of dry matter equal to 65 bushels of corn. A supplementary ration of cereal is good.

Successful cultivation depends largely upon a well prepared seed bed, ploughed deep and well pulverized. Sow 6 pounds of seed per acre. On carefully prepared land yields of 40 and 50 tons per acre have been taken not uncommonly. The Mangel is a dependable cropper, ripening after harvest, is ready to feed January 15th. Mangel diet gives one-third more milk than potatoes when fed to milch cows.

DANISH SLUDSTRUP. The Danish government encourages the growing of root crops by offering certificates of merit to growers who select and produce sorts which are of distinctive value. Sludstrup is considered the best of all mangels, having been awarded first-class certificate. In color it is reddish-yellow and of a distinct type. It contains the largest per cent of nutriment found in any sort. It is very hardy, grows well above ground and is easily pulled.

GIANT HALF-SUGAR ROSE. The roots of this new variety are valuable for their very high dry matter content, being, pound for pound, nearly equal to the best strains of sugar beets. Besides which they are more succulent in feeding than the latter. Moreover, as they grow out of the ground, they are much more easily harvested than are sugar beets.

GIANT ECKENDORF MANGEL. This is the most popular German variety of mangel. In Germany is more largely planted than any other sort. Selected especially for a square, chunky type, it is valuable not only for its high percentage of dry matter, but also for its phenomenal yields. Roots weigh as high as fifteen and twenty pounds apiece. They grow cylindrical in shape and are yellow. As the greatest portion of the root grows above the surface of the soil, they are easily harvested, and their chunkiness prevents their breaking in handling. This is one of our best varieties.

MAMMOTH LONG RED. This is the most productive mangel variety, yielding enormously. Crops as high as forty to sixty tons to the acre have been produced, and a single root often weighs twenty to thirty pounds. It grows well above the ground, and is easily pulled; very hardy and a good yielder.

GOLDEN TANKARD. This is the best known yellow mangel. It is a very distinct variety and contains probably the largest per cent of dry matter of any of the mangels. It is cylindrical in shape and easily pulled; very hardy and a good yielder.

MAMMOTH LONG YELLOW. Similar to Long Red except in color.

SUGAR BEETS

The growing of Sugar Beets in the United States has become one of our most important industries. Our seed is from the best growers, who select all their beets by laboratory tests for high sugar content. Our seeds will raise beets with a much higher percentage of sugar than seed ordinarily offered. They are also superior for stock feeding, as they are very high in dry matter content.

VILMORIN'S IMPROVED. An improved French variety, exceedingly rich in sugar. Under average conditions it has yielded 14 tons of roots to the acre, containing about 16 per cent of sugar.

KLEIN-WANZLEBEN. This kind is cultivated on a larger scale than any other sugar beet. The root is conical, straight and even, quite large at the head and rapidly tapering. It is easy to dig and is a heavy yielder.

LANE'S IMPERIAL. Heavy yielder, flesh snow white.

CARDOON

LARGE SMOOTH SOLID. A large variety with broad ribs. It grows about 4 feet high, and is almost free of spines.

CORN SALAD

CULTURE.—Sow early in the fall or first of the spring, in shallow drills, about twelve inches apart. Cover lightly and if very dry occasionally water. To protect through the winter cover with straw or light evergreen brush.

LARGE LEAVED. The best variety cultivated

CRESS

CULTURE.—Sow peppergrass early in the spring in shallow drills, and every two or three weeks for a succession; cut often, as it will continue to grow. The watercress must be sown on the margin of a stream or running water or in a very moist location.

CURLED, OR PEPPERGRASS. Common and well known.

TRUE WATERCRESS. Leaves tender and highly flavored.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CABBAGE

Kopfkohl. Choux Pommés.

CULTURE.—To secure early cabbages sow seed in fall in boxes and winter the young plants in cold frames, or it may be sown in February or March in hotbeds. The latter plan is generally adopted in this neighborhood. The February sown plants, when large enough, should be transplanted into cold frames, and as early as the ground is in fit condition they should be planted into the garden in rows about two feet apart and about eighteen inches apart in the row. The late varieties should be sown about the 1st of May and set out in the garden in July. As these grow larger than the early varieties, they should be planted in rows about three feet apart and about two feet apart in the row



COPENHAGEN MARKET.

COPENHAGEN MARKET, OR DANISH SUMMER BALLHEAD. This splendid new variety, first introduced by us in 1912, is an extra early round-headed sort, maturing with the Wakefields and is of much larger size. Where grown alongside of all other early sorts it was ready for cutting a week sooner than any of them. Each plant formed a perfect, tightly-folded head, averaging five to eight pounds in weight and about eight inches in diameter each way. The compact growth of the plant, the solidity of the head, its excellent flavor and extreme earliness—all combine to make Copenhagen Market one of the most meritorious cabbages that have come to our notice in a decade. We pronounce it, without reserve, the finest and earliest round-headed sort in cultivation today.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD SELECTED. This is positively the best first early cabbage in existence, combining a uniformity of earliness and of crop most unusual in first early varieties. It forms fine, solid heads of good size and the best quality, conical in shape, with very few outside leaves, admitting of close planting. Its extreme earliness makes it a sure money maker for the gardener who plants it for the early markets. The purity of our strain is unsurpassed.

PREMIUM LATE DRUMHEAD. We recommend this sort to market gardeners and growers for shipping purposes. In good, rich soil and with a favorable season, the heads will grow to an enormous size. Very compact and solid and of excellent flavor.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER. This variety is deservedly popular with market gardeners. It forms large, solid, round, compact heads of excellent quality.



EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD.

LARGE JERSEY OR CHARLESTON WAKEFIELD. While but a few days later, this sort forms heads nearly double the size of the Early Wakefield.

EARLY ALLHEAD (BURPEE'S). For uniformity, reliability of heading, size, quality and earliness, this variety is unequalled. Its few outer leaves allow close planting, increasing its profitability.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION. One of the finest second early cabbages yet introduced. It is about one week later than the Early Summer, but is double the size and is so finely bred that, in a field of ten acres, every head was a perfect specimen, fit for exhibition purposes.

ALL SEASONS. This variety is certainly one of the very best for all the year around, forming a solid and compact head of very fine quality.

SUREHEAD. Very reliable cabbage, large round, flattened heads of the Flat Dutch type. A good keeper and shipper, and has become very popular.

PREMIUM LATE FLAT DUTCH. N. S. Co.'s Selected Stock. This is a sure heading strain of the Late Flat Dutch. Its large, solid heads, uniform cropping and splendid keeping qualities recommend it particularly to the market gardener for late or main crop use. Our stock of this variety has been especially raised for us from carefully selected heads, and is unsurpassed.

GOLDEN ACRE. This excellent new variety is the earliest round headed cabbage. It will mature at least 7 days ahead of the earliest strains of Jersey Wakefield, considered the standard Early of the country. The heads of Golden Acre cabbage are perfectly round, firm, and of exceptionally fine texture, heavy mid-ribs being entirely absent. They average in weight about 4 pounds and produce very few outer leaves, permitting close planting in the row. A valuable addition to the list of fine Cabbages. 60c oz.; \$2.00 ¼ lb.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

**DANISH BALLHEAD.**

PE-TSAI OR CHINESE CABBAGE was introduced into this country by the Chinese of the Pacific Coast. Pe-Tsai may be grown more closely in small gardens, its leaves are more tender, and its uses wider than most salad vegetables. The Pe-Tsai belongs to the cabbage family, and produces quickly from seed sown in the open ground very attractive heads somewhat resembling a well-grown Cos Lettuce. The best results have been obtained from seed sown about August first, and it is optional with the planter as to whether plants should be started in the frames or the seed simply sown where plants are to remain, and the plants thinned out to

CABBAGE

DANISH BALLHEAD OR HOLLANDER. Because of its "great solidity" of head and its unequaled keeping and shipping qualities, Danish Ballhead has supplanted nearly all other varieties for winter use. Many trials have demonstrated the superiority of the Danish seed of this variety over that grown in other countries and localities. The Ballhead we offer is the tall-stemmed strain, to be distinguished from the short-stemmed "Hollander" or Dwarf Amager, the Danish grow nstrain of the Hollander. The heads are of an excellent market size—not too large. They are very hard, almost round, fine grained, and will weigh one-fourth more than other varieties of equal size.

stand about fifteen inches apart in the row, as the heads develop rapidly and grow to a large size.

RED CABBAGE

DANISH RED STONEHEAD. A new, solid, fine ribbed, dark red cabbage, similar in shape to the red cabbages. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

MAMMOTH ROCK RED. This is the standard red cabbage. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; ¼ lb., \$1.25.

SAVOY CABBAGE

Wirsingkohl. Chou de Savoie.

AMERICAN DRUMHEAD SAVOY. This is a fine American-grown strain of beautifully crumpled and wrinkled Savoy cabbage, being far superior in every way to the imported Savoy seed as usually sown. The heads are large, solid and compact, and its fine appearance, coupled with the delicious flavor and tenderness, never fail to find ready sale.

CARROT

Moehre. Carotte.

CULTURE.—For successful cultivation soil should be light (sandy soil is the best) and deeply tilled. For an early crop the seed should be sown as early as the ground can be properly worked. For late crops it may be sown until about the middle of June.

EARLY CHANTENAY. Has no equal as a bunching carrot. The roots are uniformly smooth, regular and perfect in shape. The flesh is of a beautiful deep orange, fine in texture, solid, but tender, and very sweet.

GUERANDE OR OXHEART. A variety with short, thick roots, the diameter often exceeding the length. Color bright orange, sweet and fine grained, good for table or stock.

DANVERS. There is no variety grown which will produce as much to the acre, with a minimum length of root, as this one. Under proper conditions of the soil and cultivation, it may reasonably be expected to produce, which it has done, 25 to 30 tons per acre. It is of medium length and heavy at the neck, but pointed and quite smooth, color a rich orange.

EARLY SCARLET HORN STUMP-ROOTED. A fine variety of medium size; color scarlet; fine flavor.

IMPROVED LONG ORANGE. A well known standard sort, roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point; color deep orange; suitable for the table and main field crop.

GIANT WHITE BELGIAN. For Feeding.

GIANT YELLOW BELGIAN. For Feeding.

**OXHEART**

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CAULIFLOWER

Blumenkohl.

Chou-fleur.

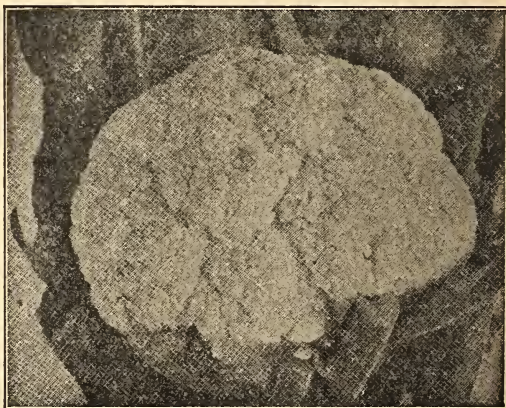
Success with this choice vegetable depends very largely upon the rapid growth of the plant from the time the seed has germinated until it is established in its permanent location. Make the soil as fine as possible for every transplanting, and do not allow the young plants to become checked at any time for want of water. For spring and early summer use sow in January or February in hot bed, and transplant to cold frame when sufficiently large, and to the garden as soon as ground is warm enough. For late autumn crops sow in the early part of June, and transplant in July. In dry weather water freely and as they advance in growth hoe deep and draw earth to the stem. When heading tie the outside leaves loosely over the heads to protect from the sun.

N. S. CO.'S EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL. Selected Strain. Has more points of real merit than any other cauliflower in cultivation. Extreme earliness, unusual hardness, compact growing habit and an almost certainty to head, give it the preference over all other varieties. The heads are of large size, deliciously flavored, of the finest texture and of the purest snow-white color; in form they are beautifully rounded, uniformly large, smooth and symmetrical. Its compact growth makes it unequaled for hothouse or cold frame culture; its very superior quality has made it the leading favorite for late crop out of doors. Our seed we import direct from our grower in Denmark, where climate, soil and season exactly fill the requirements for perfect maturing of seed as well as for perfect development of plant.

NEBRASKA MARKET. Every market gardener ought to use some of this cauliflower, as this strain will head where others fail, and whether we have a dry or a wet season this cauliflower will always produce solid and pure white head.

EXTRA EARLY DWARF ERFURT. An excellent variety, producing magnificent heads of the finest quality. A reliable cropper which we recommend highly to market gardeners.

EXTRA EARLY PARIS. Head rather large.



N. S. CO.'S EXTRA EARLY SNOWBALL.



WHITE PLUME.

CELERY

Sellerie. Celeri.

CULTURE.—Sow in April and May and rake seeds in lightly; water and shade from strong sun. Prepare trenches from two to four feet apart, a foot wide and a foot deep; dig into the bottom plenty of well rotted manure and set the plants when they are three or four inches high, six to eight inches apart in each trench. Keep shaded until started and gradually earth them up as they grow.

WHITE PLUME. Unlike all other varieties this one does not require to be earthed up, but if only loosely tied or a few handfuls of earth brought closely around the base of the leaves to keep them close together, all the inner leaves or thin stalks will turn white and crisp.

GOLDEN SELF BLANCHING. The best celery for early use. Our seed is a specially selected strain, produced by a celery seed specialist.

GIANT PASCAL. The standard variety to grow for fall and early winter use, either in the home garden or for market. The plants are stocky, with thick, broad heavily ribbed leaf-stalks. The color is a rich green until blanched, when it changes to a yellowish white. Has a rich nutty flavor.

DWARF GOLDEN HEART. A popular variety for winter use. Solid, shapely stocks, surrounding a large solid heart that blanches to a beautiful yellow after storing. A fine keeping sort.

CELERIAC—Turnip Rooted Celery

GIANT PRAGUE. This is unquestionably the largest and best Celeriac in existence. The roots are very large, almost globe shaped, smooth, with only a few roots at the bottom. Flavor is excellent.

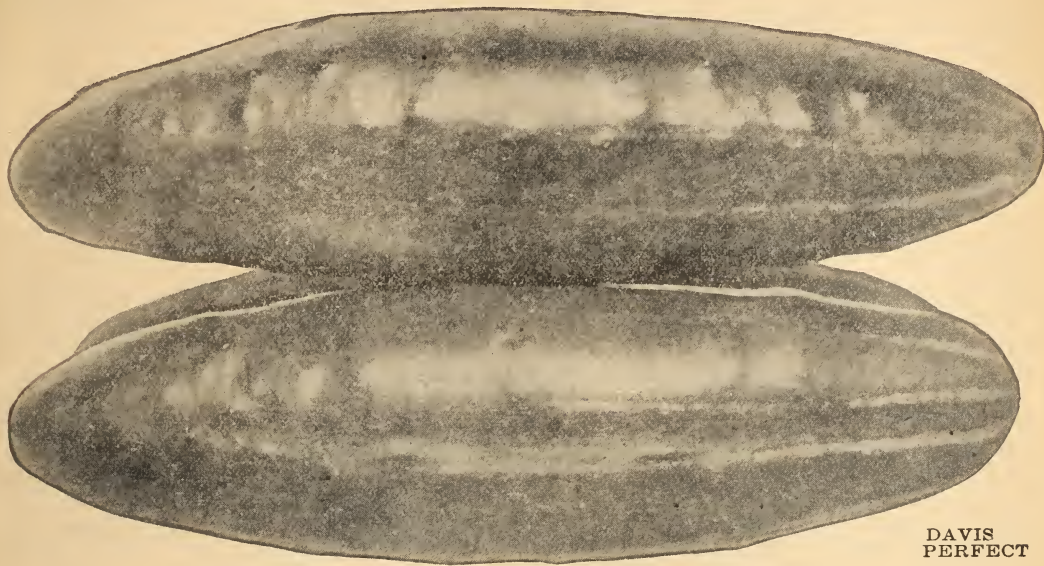
CELERY SEED FOR FLAVORING.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CUCUMBER

Gurken. Concombre.

CULTURE.—Plant in hills four feet apart, in well prepared, warm, rich, loamy soil. Mix a shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether wanted or not.



DAVIS
PERFECT

DAVIS' PERFECT. Unequaled either for forcing or outdoor culture. It is ideal in shape, rich, dark green color, uniform and regular in size, with an average length of 10 to 12 inches. It is a strong, rapid grower, exceedingly productive and the fruit retains its quality and brittleness long after cutting, making it a splendid shipper.

KLONDIKE. A white spined variety that is excellent for slicing. The vines are hardy and good yielders. The fruit is dark green in color, slightly striped at the ends and about 7 inches in length and 2 inches in thickness when ready for use. The green color is retained; even during hot weather.

ARLINGTON WHITE SPINE. A splendid type of dark green color and tapering toward the ends.

PEERLESS WHITE SPIN. One of the finest strains, very early and handsome.

IMPROVED EXTRA EARLY WHITE SPINE. This is a favorite variety, producing fruit from six to eight inches in length and two to three inches in diameter, of a handsome deep green; flesh, crisp and of fine flavor.

CUMBERLAND. A new and distinct variety. The fruits are large, symmetrical, dark green, covered with innumerable small, white spines, and are of prime quality for slicing. The vine is vigorous, wonderfully prolific and continues in bearing much longer than most sorts.

FORDHOOK FAMOUS. The fruits are abundant, perfectly smooth and very dark green, 12 to 18 inches long. They are always straight, never turn yellow and are very solid. The flesh is white, firm and crisp, containing comparatively few seeds.

JAPANESE CLIMBING. This variety can be grown on poles or trellises.

CHICAGO PICKLING. The variety used almost exclusively by the Chicago pickle factories. The best for market, also for home use.

SNOW'S PICKLING. This is a selection made originally from the "Chicago Pickle" by a veteran pickle grower in the west. The type is shorter when ripe than the Chicago Pickle and is broad at the stem end, tapering slightly to the tip. The small pickles, although quite similar to the Chicago Pickle, have an additional value where blight prevails. The fruit being smaller, the blight does not sap the strength of the vine to the detriment of a crop. We offer a strain of most carefully selected seeds from fields inspected by us and under our own direct supervision.

COOL AND CRISP. The skin is very dark green, almost black, and covered with knobs.

EARLY RUSSIAN. The earliest of all varieties; makes a fine pickle; can be used for slicing in the early summer.

EARLY CLUSTER. A good pickling variety. It grows in clusters. Fruit very uniform and choice.

EARLY FRAME, OR SHORT GREEN. One of the standard pickling kind, shape uniform, short and somewhat thick.

BOSTON PICKLING. One of the most prolific of the pickling sorts. We recommend it highly for the home garden.

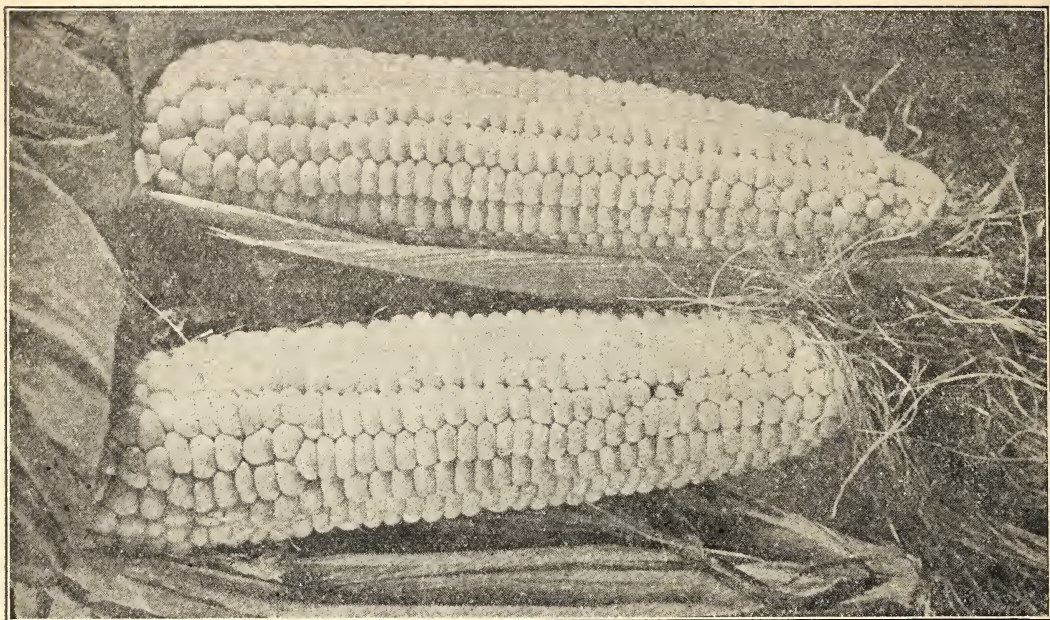
GREEN PROLIFIC. Enormously productive, crisp and tender. One of the finest for pickles.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN. Produced by selections from the Long Green vines; vigorous and productive, forming fruit fit for the table nearly as early as the shorter sorts; fruit about 12 inches long, firm and crisp. The young fruit makes excellent pickles and when ripe is best for sweet pickles. We offer a carefully selected strain, uniformly long and of good form, with the large warts and spines well distributed over the surface instead of being clustered at one end, as in inferior stock.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SWEET CORN

CULTURE.—Plant in hills three feet apart and leave four plants to the hill. Plant at intervals of ten days from early spring to middle of summer.



GOLDEN BANTAM

EXTRA EARLY SORTS

GOLDEN BANTAM. A new variety, by many considered the richest and sweetest of all corns. In eating from the cob the grain comes off clean, no particle of cob adhering. Its extreme hardness admits of very early planting, so that it may be had for market as early as Cory, to which it is much superior in quality. A tight, firm husk protects the ear from the ravages of disease smut, etc. and from worms. We recommend it unqualified.

PEEP O'DAY. The two points of this remarkable corn, to which we wish to call most particular attention, are its extraordinary earliness and unparalleled sweetness, surpassing in these particulars any other known variety, early or late.

EARLY MINNESOTA. One of the best and most popular of the older varieties, both for the market and private gardener. Stalk short and bearing two long ears, eight-rowed, very sweet and tender, and shrinks but little in drying.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY. An improvement on the White Cory. The ears are twelve-rowed and nearly twice as large as the White Cory and covered with very large white grains of good quality. It is extra early. No market gardener should be without it. Lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 45c; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS. Very early, small ear.

MEDIUM EARLY SORTS

HOWLING MOB. Early and a great favorite in the market. Lb., 30c; 2 lbs., 55c; 5 lbs., \$1.25.

GOLDEN GIANT. This is the largest of the yellow sugar varieties, the ears measuring up to 8 inches long. The cob is of small diameter, and contains twelve to eighteen rows of long, thick grains which cover the entire surface and are deep orange in color, extremely juicy and sweet.

LATE AND MAIN CROP SORTS

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. The general favorite with canners, market gardeners and for the home garden.

NEW WHITE EVERGREEN. A high-bred, ideal type of Stowell's. The ears are uniformly large and well filled to the tip. Its sweetness, tenderness and flavor are unequalled. Both cob and grains in the green state are white as snow.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN. This is the variety par excellence for quality. It is medium early, rows zigzag, grains long, flavor beyond description. Excellent corn canning.

SHAKER'S EARLY. A very productive variety coming in soon after Early Minnesota, but bearing larger ears and frequently bearing two ears to the stalk. A fine market gardeners strain.

BLACK MEXICAN. A very tender, fine flavored variety, producing 8 to 10 rowed ears about 8 inches in length. Although the ripe kernels are deep blue or black, when ready for table use they are white.

POP CORN

QUEEN'S GOLDEN. A handsome and distinct variety of popcorn, producing large golden ears in great abundance. When popped it is of a handsome white appearance and of a delicate flavor. A single grain will often expand to a diameter of nearly one inch.

WHITE PEARL.

WHITE RICE. The popular variety.

JAPANESE HULLESS.

Special Prices on Large Quantities.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

EGG PLANT

Eierpflanze. Aubergine.

CULTURE.—Sow in hot beds very early in the spring and transplant to two or three feet apart, in very rich, warm ground. Hoe up gradually until they blossom.

IMPROVED NEW YORK PURPLE. The best known and for years the leading variety of egg plant. The fruit is large, oval and deep purple in color. A sure cropper.

BLACK BEAUTY. An early maturing variety bearing deep purplish black fruit. The "eggs" are nearly as large as those of New York Purple and mature about ten days earlier.

FLORIDA HIGH BUSH. Plants of this variety grow strong and tall and the fruits are borne high on the bush. It is very prolific and bears continuously throughout the growing season. The blossoms are not easily blighted by the hot sun and the fruit seldom drops to the ground. Fruits are dark and purplish, about the size of Improved New York Purple, but a little more rounded and of delicious flavor.

ENDIVE

Endivie. Chicoree.

CULTURE.—Sow in August in shallow drills, twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin to one foot in drills. When fully grown tie over the outer leaves of a few plants every week or ten days to blanch.

WHITE CURLED. Self blanching.

GREEN CURLED. Leaves curled dark green.

BROAD LEAVED BATAVIAN. Leaves are broad, thick, green, more or less twisted and waved, with white mid-ribs. It forms large hearts, which when blanched, form one of the best winter salads. Crisp, tender and fine flavor.

KALE OR BORECOLE

Blaetter-Kohl. Chou Vert.

The Kales make excellent greens for winter and spring use. Sow the seed about the end of spring and then transplant and cultivate like cabbage.

DWARF GREEN CURLED. A sort of especial excellence, being a very fine curled variety of yellowish-green color, growing very close to the ground.

TALL CURLED SCOTCH. Grows about 18 inches in height and spreads. The leaves are bright green, beautifully curled.

THOUSAND-HEADED KALE. Fine for stock and poultry.

KOHL RABI

Kohl-Rabi. Chou-rave.

CULTURE.—Same as directed for cabbage, taking care to set the plants no deeper than they stood in the seed bed, and in hoeing not to heap much earth about them.

EARLIEST WHITE VIENNA. The earliest and best for forcing.

EARLIEST PURPLE VIENNA. Differs from the Early White Vienna only in color, which is bluish purple.

LARGE GREEN. This sort, also known as Large White, is grown for feeding stock. The bulbs when fully grown weigh eight to ten pounds and are stored like turnips.

MUSTARD

Senf. Moutard.

YELLOW OR WHITE LONDON. Best for salad.

BROWN OR BLACK. More pungent than the white.

CHINESE CURLED OR GIANT. Leaves twice the size of the white.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED. The true curled leaf variety.



N. Y. IMPROVED PURPLE EGG PLANT.

LEEK

Lauch. Poireau.

CULTURE.—Sow early in spring. When about six inches high transplant into rows about ten inches apart each way and as deep as possible to perfect the blanching process. The richer the soil the finer the leeks will grow.

MUSSELBURG. Very dark colored leaves, stout and hard.

LARGE AMERICAN FLAG. Pods.

OKRA OR GUMBO

Ocher. Gumbo.

CULTURE. Sow about the middle of spring in drills, and thin the plants to a foot or more apart. Highly esteemed and cultivated for its green seed pods, which are used in soups or stewed and served like Asparagus.

LONG GREEN OR LONG WHITE. Long ribbed pods.

IMPROVED DWARF GREEN. Early and very productive. Smooth pods.

MUSHROOM SPAWN

Champignonbrut. Mousseron.

Mushrooms are much enjoyed as a table luxury. They may be grown in a variety of situations—a dark room, cellar, stable, in sheds, under greenhouse benches—where the temperature can be maintained at 50 to 65 degrees. Ten pounds of spawn are required for ten feet square.

Cultural Directions.—Two or three weeks before the bed is to be made, collect a quantity of horse manure, free from straw, and mix an equal weight of loam from an old pasture with it. Place it under cover, turning it over once or twice a week until the fiery heat has become exhausted. When the manure is in condition to be made up, lay out the bed, say three feet wide, ten feet long, and make the bed in layers of about one foot deep; press it down firmly as the process of building goes on. When the bed has been made some time, say a week or thereabouts, and the heat is sufficiently declined to a temperature of about 65 or 75 degrees, the spawn may be put into it. Break the spawn in pieces two inches square, and put them six inches apart, all over the bed, then cover the bed with two inches of rich soil, not too wet or over-dry. Cover the bed with a foot of dried straw or hay, and the work it done. If everything goes on well, you may expect mushrooms in about five or six weeks. Our leaflet on Mushroom Culture free on request.

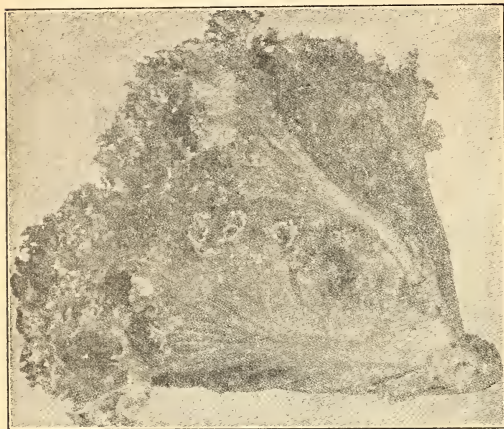
SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

LETTUCE

Salat.

Laitue.

CULTURE.—For an early crop sow under glass in February and transplant on a well prepared bed, in some sheltered corner, in April. For successive crops sow in beds of well pulverized soil in March and at intervals of about a fortnight until the end of May.



GRAND RAPIDS.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING. The most profitable and most satisfactory variety for greenhouse culture. It is of quick and strong growth, not liable to rot, can be planted closely, is of handsome appearance. Stands shipping better and lasts longer after cutting than any other variety.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON. Forms large, loose curled leaves of light green color and remarkably crisp and tender. Equally suitable for hot bed, cold frame or outdoor culture. A most profitable variety for the market gardener.

EARLY CURLED SIMPSON. This variety does not head, but forms a compact, close mass of leaves.

DENVER MARKET. An early variety, forming medium-sized loose heads of light green, finely-crumpled leaves. An outdoor summer sort, but used by many for forcing.

PRIZE HEAD. For many years the most popular of the large, loose-headed sorts. The leaves are very crisp and tender and finely-crimped, bright green in color, tinged with brown. Excellent for the home gardener, but too tender for handling on the market.

THE TRIANON COS, OR CELERY LETTUCE. This new variety from France is by far the best Cos lettuce we have ever grown, and we recommend it very highly.

EARLY MAY KING. This valuable new Lettuce comes from Germany. It is, without any question, one of the best Lettuces on the list for



LETTUCE—MAY KING.

early spring planting in the open ground. The heads are 6 to 7 inches in diameter, with the outer leaves very closely folded in. The heads are of a clear light green, the outer leaves being slightly tinged with brown, the inner being clear, bright yellowish, with a very rich oily flavor.

HANSON. A very fine heading variety of large size. The heads are very solid, sweet, tender and crisp throughout and entirely free from any bitter taste.

BIG BOSTON. This variety resembles the well known Boston Market, but produces heads about double the size and matures a week later. A valuable sort for open ground or forcing.

ICEBERG. The unusual solidity of the heads is insured by the large white main ribs of the leaves, each of which, curving strongly into the center, acts like a truss, making it impossible for the leaves to open outward and expose the center, which is constantly thoroughly blanched. It matters not whether grown to head in the early spring or the hottest days of summer, the leaves are always crisp and tender.

WHITE SEEDED TENNIS BALL. This is a very popular, medium sized, compact heading variety. Is especially adapted for early outdoor culture, and for forcing under glass. On account of the small compact heads, it can be grown more closely than other sorts. It is especially fine during the cool moist weather in early spring and late fall. It is sometimes called "Boston Market."

NEW YORK OR WONDERFUL. For all sections and all seasons. Excellent for mid-summer; one of the best for resisting heat. Heads large, well blanched, crisp, tender and sweet. Slow to run to seed. A popular cabbage-headed sort.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

MUSK MELONS

CULTURE.—Musk melons grow best in light soil. Plant in hills about six feet apart, mixing in each hill about a shovelful of well rotted manure. Sow about a dozen seeds in every hill, early in May, and when well started thin out to three or four of the strongest plants.



ROCKY FORD.

ROCKY FORD. This popular variety sells more readily than any other kind. It is of the netted gem type, but more oval in shape. The surface is very deeply netted and presents a most attractive appearance. The flesh is green in color, very thick and of a delicious sugary flavor unapproached by any other variety. Produces abundantly and continuously. Our seed is genuine from selected and perfect melons, grown by experts at the original home of the variety, Rocky Ford, Colo.

BURRELL'S GEM. This melon has a tough thin rind, well-arched ribs with a closely interlaced gray netting and is protected at the blossom end by a well developed button. The meat is of a reddish orange color, very thick, fine-grained and spicy. It is a money making melon for the gardener and a delight to all who love good melons.

NEBRASKA GOLD LINED. To the grower of musk melons, whether for the home or market, we recommend this new variety. It is the same size as Rocky Ford, being the result of several years' selection from that popular sort. In shape it is slightly oval, has no ribs, and is heavily netted over the entire surface. Its flesh is bright green with a golden lining next to the seed cavity. The meat is thick, fine-grained and juicy. Its early maturity, uniform size and shape and excellent shipping qualities make it ideal for the home gardener as well as the large grower.

ROCKY FORD, SALMON TINTED. This melon has been grown for the market intensively, for only a few years but has proven itself to be one of the very best for long distance shipping. The vines are highly resistant to rust. The flesh is of fine texture, deep and very firm. The color is green for one-half the depth from the rind while the other half is a rich salmon, which gives it a very attractive appearance.

OSAGE. A large, orange fleshed melon of unsurpassed table quality and increasing popularity. It is productive, a splendid shipper and commands a good price.

NEW HONEY DEW MUSKMELON. A new type the result of crossing the Rocky Ford with an African melon. The fruits are very uniform in size, about 6 inches in diameter and 7 to 8 inches long. The rind is smooth, dull white, when ripe and tough. The flesh is rich green in color and of a delicious honey-like flavor. The vines are very productive and the melons keep for several weeks after they are ripe.

Also the following standard popular sorts.

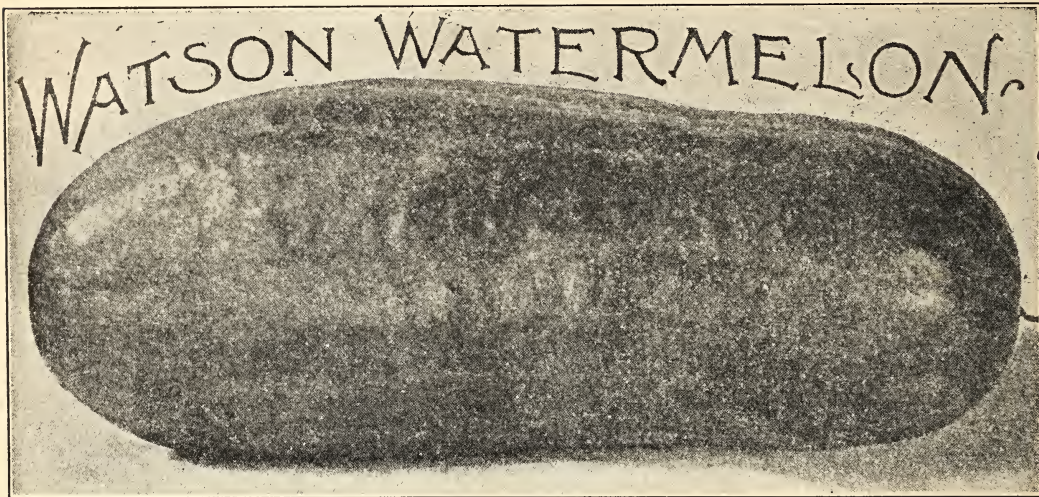
Extra Early Hackensack, Large Hackensack, Emerald Gem, Long Yellow Cantaloupe, Acme, Banana, Prolific Nutmeg, Miller's Cream, Paul Rose, Defender, Princess.

NEW HONEY BALL

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

WATER MELONS

CULTURE.—Plant in hills eight to ten feet apart each way with a shovelfull of well rotted manure mixed with the soil in each hill. Put six or eight seeds in each hill and finally leave when danger from insects is past but three strong plants. Hoe often. If extra large fruit is desired have but two or three melons to the vine.



TOM WATSON. Typical fruits of this variety reach a size of twenty-four inches in length and twelve inches in diameter. The rind is dark mottled green, thin but tough enough to endure shipping to very distant markets. Of the long shaped melons it is the best shipper. The flesh is deep red and comes very close—about three-fourths of an inch—to the rind. The exquisite deliciousness of flavor possessed by the fine quality flesh of this melon places it in the very front rank of melon excellence. For the home or market garden, or for shipping, it is a money maker for the growers. Our strain of this is not surpassed in the market.

SWEETHEART. A delicious melon for home use. Vine vigorous and productive; fruit large, oval, uniformly mottled light and dark green; rind thin but firm; flesh tender and melting.

KLECKLEY SWEET (MONTE CRISTO). The finest melon yet introduced for home growing and table use. The fruits grow 18 to 20 inches long and 12 inches in diameter. The skin is a rich, dark green; flesh bright scarlet. The rind is but half an inch thick, so that shipping it long distances is not practicable. The seeds are white, lying close to the skin and leaving a very large, solid heart, crisp, sugary, melting and entirely free from stringiness. The handsome appearance, uniform growth and luscious sweetness make it one of the finest melons in cultivation. Our seed was saved from carefully selected melons, and is strictly pure and true.

ROCKY FORD. A hard shelled shipping strain of Kleckleys.

CUBAN QUEEN. An excellent shipping variety of medium to large size, and globular to oval shape. Rind quite thin, flesh bright red and firm. Skin striped with light and dark green.

HARRIS' EARLIEST. This excellent watermelon grows rather large for an early variety; slightly oval in shape, skin mottled light and dark green. It is uniform in size and shape; the flesh is solid, bright red, very tender and sweet.

IRISH GREY. A very fine melon of uniform large size. Color of rind, yellowish gray and almost as tough as that of a citron. Ripens earlier than Tom Watson and will keep in good condition for a long time after picking. Very prolific and one of the best shippers. A very fine melon for the market.

TRUE ICE CREAM. The great home-market melon. It has too thin a rind for shipping. Few, if any, surpass a True Ice Cream for quality and productiveness. Flesh bright scarlet, solid to center, melting and delicious.

MOUNTAIN SWEET. Early and very large, oblong shape, rind dark green; flesh red, solid and sweet, a gigantic variety from whence its name is derived.

PHINNEY'S EARLY. Very early; flesh bright red, sweet, tender and well flavored. Reliable for market gardeners.

Also the following popular kinds.

Fordhook Early.
Citron, red-seeded,
Ironclad,
Halbert's Honey.
Alabama Sweet.
Kolb's Gem.
Citron Colorado, green-seeded.
McIver's Wonderful Sugar.

New Triumph,
Vick's Early,
Kentucky Wonder.
Rattlesnake.
Black Spanish.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

ONIONS

Zwiebel. Ognon.

CULTURE. The ground for Onions should be well prepared by digging in plenty of well-rotted manure. The seed may be sown from the first of April to the middle of May. Sow in drills one inch deep and twelve inches apart. When the onions are up thin them out to a distance of three inches apart.



SOUTHPORT LARGE RED GLOBE (Selected Stock). This is the most perfect market type of Red Globe Onion. It is of large size, deep crimson in color and of mild flavor. Our selected stock excels all others in earliness, productiveness, perfection of shape and long-keeping qualities. Choice new seed.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD. The standard red variety and the favorite onion in the West, where immense crops are grown for shipment. Large sized, skin deep purplish, form round, somewhat flattened. Flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained and stronger flavor than any of the other kinds. Very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation.

EXTRA EARLY RED FLAT. A medium-sized flat variety, producing abundantly and coming into use about two weeks earlier than Red Wethersfield.

SOUTHPORT LARGE WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the finest onions in cultivation, both in appearance and quality. It is large, globe shaped, firm, fine grained, and of excellent flavor, and commands a higher price in the market than any other white onion grown. Its skin is pure white, and its keeping qualities particularly good.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING. The largest onion in cultivation. Has been grown extensively in the past few years in all sections of the country especially in the West, and has given universal satisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA SILVERSKIN (White Portugal). A large flat onion of mild flavor with a beautiful white glistening skin. A good keeper and much used for bunching and for pickles. Particularly desirable for sets.

PARIS WHITE PICKLING OR SMALL SILVERSKIN. For pickling. This is of small size, silvery white, and used almost entirely for pickling on account of its small size.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

ONIONS—CONTINUED

PRIZE TAKER. This is one of the best of the huge foreign varieties. When started early under glass, and transplanted into open ground, they bottom fairly well, are nearly free from stiff necks, and when offered for sale always attract marked attention. This variety is without a doubt the largest onion grown, samples under special culture sometimes weighing five pounds. We offer this season American grown seed.

DANVERS YELLOW GLOBE. Distinct in form, being nearly globular, of a beautiful golden yellow. Mild flavor and good keeper.

DANVERS YELLOW FLAT. This fine variety is a thick, flat, straw colored onion, mild flavored, yields abundantly, ripens early, and keeps equal to the best.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN. This new onion is of neat, round shape, medium size, with skin of a deep amber brown, distinct from all other onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. Australian Brown is the only onion Australian growers will plant. We offer choice Australian grown seed from the original importation.

THE N. S. CO.'S PICKLING. For early bunching, pickling or sets, the finest strain offered. This may seem a broad statement, but for these purposes we have never sold or seen its equal.

WHITE QUEEN. A very early variety, white, small and fine flavor.

YELLOW DUTCH OR STRASBURG. Ripens early and forms large bulbs rather flat in shape, with outer skin of bright straw color and mild creamy white flesh. We recommend this variety on account of its excellent keeping qualities.

SOUTHPORT YELLOW GLOBE. A very hardy and productive late variety of the same general character as the Southport Red Globe but the skin is yellow and the bulbs are a little larger and later maturing. The globe shaped bulbs ripen very evenly, are excellent keepers. The flesh is white, mild and of excellent flavor.

Onion seed is one of our leading specialties. We grow ourselves a large portion of the seed we sell; the remainder is raised by expert onion seed growers under our supervision. We are the largest growers of onion sets in the West and use all unsold seed for sets. We are thus enabled to offer our customers absolutely fresh seed every year. Grown only from the choicest selected bulbs under expert care, our onion seed is always thoroughly reliable. Special prices to gardeners and others using large quantities.

ONION SETS

Prices Subject to Market Fluctuations

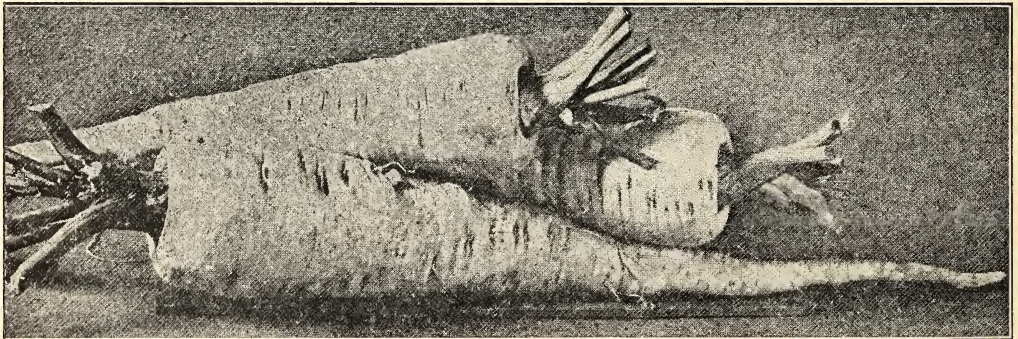
WHITE BOTTOM SETS.

RED BOTTOM SETS.

YELLOW BOTTOM SETS.

RED TOP SETS.

EVERGREEN TOP OR WINTER ONION. They are planted in September.



PARSNIP

Pastinake. Panais.

CULTURE.—Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit, in drills 15 inches apart, and half an inch deep, in rich, well-manured ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to carrots and thin out to six inches apart in the rows.

GUERNSEY, OR HALF LONG. As name indicates, not as long as the Hollow Crown. Quality very sweet and delicate.

HOLLOW CROWN, OR LARGE SUGAR. The largest variety in cultivation. Roots long, white, smooth, tender, sugary and of excellent flavor.

PARSLEY Petersilie. Persil.

CULTURE.—Parsley thrives best in a rich soil.

The seeds germinate very slowly, three to four weeks generally elapsing before it makes its appearance. Sow early in the spring, half an inch deep, previously soaking the seeds for a few hours in tepid water.

DOUBLE CURLED. This is an English variety of quick, robust growth with leaves so much curled as to give them the appearance of moss. It is rich green in color and of excellent flavor. It is slow to go to seed and very hardy.

CHAMPION MOSS CURLED. A compact growing, finely curled variety of a bright, slightly yellowish green color.

PLAIN. This is the hardest variety.

HAMBURG, OR TURNIP ROOTED. Fleishy rooted. The roots are used for flavoring soups.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PEPPER

CULTURE.—Sow early in hot bed, or in open ground about the middle of spring. Transplant when three inches high, to one foot apart, in drills twenty inches apart, and earth up a little in hoeing, which can be continued until the plants are in full bloom.

PIMENTO. A new introduction of the pimento type, very smooth and uniform in shape. The flesh is much thicker than in the various "bell" peppers, yielding a half more edible portion and also making the fruits easily peeled. The flesh is sweet and delicious being entirely free from pungency. The plants are very prolific, producing heavy crops until killed by frost. In view of its many superior qualities we expect to see Pimento become the leading variety of Pepper.

RUBY GIANT PEPPER. This beautiful Pepper is a cross between the Ruby King and the Chinese Giant. The Chinese Giant is the largest of all Peppers, but is rough and ungainly in shape; whereas the New Ruby Giant, while quite as large round as the Chinese Giant, has the ideal shape of the Ruby King, being longer than the Chinese Giant, and much larger round than the Ruby King. Plants vigorous in growth. The

flesh is mild, sweet as an apple, making a good salad sliced and served with Tomatoes.

RUBY KING. The fruits are about 5 to 6 inches long by about 3½ inches through. They are bright red, remarkably mild and pleasant in flavor, having no fiery taste. The most popular red pepper.

SWEET MOUNTAIN. Larger, milder and more productive than Bull Nose. Color deep green, turning to red when ripe.

NEAPOLITAN. The earliest of all Peppers, coming in fully two weeks earlier than Ruby King and Bull Nose. Flesh thick and mild. Fruit of medium size; very prolific.

LARGE BELL OR BULL NOSE. A large, thick fleshed, mild variety, used for stuffing and for mixed pickles.

CAYENNE. Long red hot and pungent.

CHILI. Like Cayenne, but smaller and later; used for pepper sauce.

SPINACH

Spinat. Epinard.

CULTURE—This is one of the most important of our market garden crops and one that requires very little care. For summer use sow at intervals of two or three weeks from April to August, and for early spring crop sow in September, covering it in exposed places with straw to protect it from severe frost.

BLOOMSDALE CURLED SAVOY-LEAVED. The leaves are crinkled like Savoy Cabbage, from whence the name; it is a very valuable variety, particularly for market gardeners.

KING OF DENMARK. A new Savoy leaved spinach which stands longer before going to seed than any other variety. One of the best and most prolific market sort; leaves very large and juicy and wrinkled.

ROUND THICK-LEAVED VIROFLAY. Excellent market sort; equally good for spring and fall sowing; leaves large, thick and fleshy; in general use for early spring planting; also for fall sowing.

ANISE (Pimpinella Anisum). Used for cordials; also for garnishing and seasoning.

BORAGE (Borago Officinalis). For flavoring. excellent for bee pasture.

CARAWAY (Carum Carvi). Used in pastry, confectionery, etc.

CATNIP (Neptea Cataria).

DILL (Anethum Graveolens). Used in making pickles.

FENNEL, SWEET (Anethum Foeniculum). Ornamental leaves.

HOREHOUND (Marrubium Vulgare). For making cough remedies.

LAVENDER (Lavendula Vera). Aromatic medicinal herb.

MARJORAM, SWEET (Origanum Majorana). Desirable for seasoning.

ROSEMARY (Rosmarinus Officinalis).

SAGE (Salvia Officinalis). Extensively used for seasoning.

SUMMER SAVORY (Satureja Hortensis). Extensively for seasoning.

THYME (Thymus Vulgaris). Extensively used for seasoning.

SALSIFY OR OYSTER PLANT

Bocksbart. Salsifis.

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring in drills 14 inches apart. Culture same as carrots or parsnips.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND. A new and large growing variety of best value to the market gardener.

HERBS

Sweet, Pot and Medicinal.

No garden is complete without a few herbs for culinary and medicinal purposes, and care should be taken to harvest them properly. This should be done on a dry day, just before they come into full bloom, then dried quickly and packed closely, entirely excluded from the air. Sow in spring in shallow drills one foot apart, and when well up thin out and transplant to a proper distance apart.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



PEAS

CULTURE—The planting of an early crop of Garden Peas should be made in the spring, as soon as the ground can be worked, in a warm, dry location and covered about 3 inches. They are usually planted in double rows three to four feet apart, and, those requiring it, bushed when about six inches high. The large and later sorts do better at a greater distance apart, leaving a broad space for planting low growing vegetables between.

EXTRA EARLY VARIETIES

NEBRASKA LIGHTNING (30 inches). No extra early pea has ever given the universal satisfaction among market gardeners that this one has. It is without doubt the earliest and most productive pea in existence, being ready for use 42 days from planting. They ripen up so uniformly as not to require over two pickings to clean up the entire crop. The pods are well filled and the peas of fine flavor.

ALASKA OR EARLIEST OF ALL (28 inches). The earliest of all the Blue Peas. Very productive; pods filled with peas of good size that retain their color after cooking. This is distinctively a market gardener's sort, as it can always be picked in two pickings.

THE NEBRASKA SEED CO.'S FIRST AND BEST (30 inches). Vines small, bearing three to seven straight handsome pods, each containing six to eight medium sized round peas of good quality. The stock we offer is especially grown for us.

MARVEL* (15 inches). A new extra early wrinkled pea of dwarf even growth and great productiveness. The vines average fifteen inches in height with ample, though rather small, dark green foliage and are heavily set with fine pods, frequently in pairs. The pods are rounded and well filled, being blunt or square at the bottom, two and one-half inches long, and contain six or seven quite large dark green peas. In season it is fully as early as Nott's Excelsior and a much better cropper. On account of its very desirable habit of growth, its productiveness and the firm, well-filled pods, it is a distinct acquisition either for the home garden or for the market gardener who desires an early good crop of fine quality wrinkled peas. Most highly recommended.

AMERICAN WONDER* (10 inches). Of fine quality and flavor, and wonderfully productive. Its great distinctive feature, however, is its compact and dwarf growth.

M'LEAN'S LITTLE GEM* (16 inches). A dwarf, prolific, green wrinkled marrow, habit similar to the Tom Thumb. It has all the sugary flavor of the late wrinkled peas.

CARTER'S PREMIUM GEM* (16 inches). A valuable extra early dwarf, wrinkled pea, robust in growth with long pods.

GRADUS* (30 inches). A grand new extra early wrinkled variety with pods of a beautiful light green color and as large as those of Telephone. The peas are large, sweet and meltingly tender and retain their color and handsome appearance after cooking. Its hardness, productiveness, attractive appearance and high table quality make this the most desirable pea to date.

LAXTONIAN. The ideal variety for the small home garden where space is at a premium. Laxtonian grows but 18 inches high, but the vines are exceedingly vigorous and produce pods averaging 4 inches long and uniformly well filled with 8 deep green, large peas, of delightful flavor. Ready for gathering within 70 days from the time seeds are sown, and since it is quite hardy it may be planted about the same time as the still harder smooth-seeded varieties.



NOTT'S EXCELSIOR

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR* (15 inches). Pods are square and chunky, always containing from five to seven large peas, packed so closely together in the pods that the peas are always more square than round. It grows to a uniform height, and is at all times very tender and of fine flavor. Lb.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



PEAS—CONTINUED

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES

BLISS EVERBEARING* (28 inches). The vines are very prolific. As many as one hundred pods have been counted on a single vine.

THE N. S. CO.'S FAVORITE* (30 inches). The seeds are white wrinkled, of vigorous growth, branching habit, prolific, pods large sized, which grow in pairs well filled with large peas of fine quality.

LATE OR MAIN CROP VARIETIES

ALDERMAN* (48 inches). Slightly later than the ordinary Telephone type. The pods are of immense size, the largest of all peas. For exhibition purposes it has no superior. Should be brushed or poled for best results. The peas are very large, sweet and sugary. Quite prolific. A splendid shipper and we recommend this to all large pea growers.

TELEPHONE* (40 inches). Vines very strong. It branches considerably, the branches bearing from three to five pods. The pods average six to seven large wrinkled peas of the first quality.

POTLATCH OR BIG DINNER PEA (18 inches). A wonder in productiveness. The seed is similar to Pride of the Market, but somewhat more dented. Pods like Telephone. Foliage dark green. The growth of the vine is sturdy and the pods are borne in pairs. No variety known will produce more pods, and no pods could possibly shell out better.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND* (50 inches). Universally admitted one of the best peas grown

DWARF TELEPHONE* (18 inches). Grows one and one-half or two feet in height, very stocky, heavy, vigorous vine; productive. Pods are long and remarkably well filled. Peas are large and wrinkled.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM* (18 inches). Green, square, wrinkled, vigorous, branching habit. Remarkably luxuriant foliage, leaves unusually large. Pods long, well filled with from seven to nine peas of enormous size.

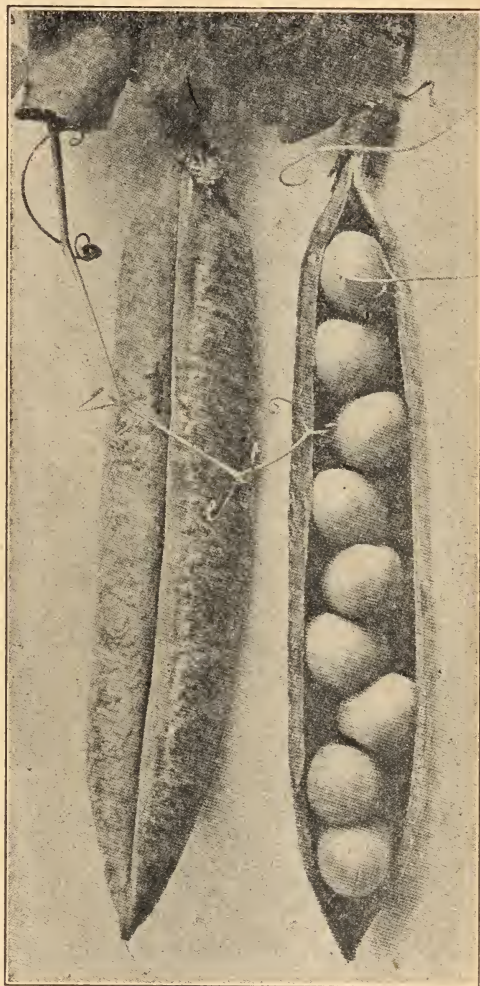
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT (36 inches) One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort.

BLACK EYED MARROWFAT (36 inches). An excellent variety.

EDIBLE PODDED SORTS

IMPROVED SUGAR MARROW. Being hardy may be planted early and will produce plants of strong upright habit. The pods, which are prepared like wax beans, are stringless, and when cooked are tender sweet and delicious.

DWARF GRAY SUGAR. Similar to the above but dwarf in habit, growing 15 to 18 inches in height.



SPRAY WITH ACME INSECTICIDES—A POISON
FOR EVERY NEED

ACME 2-WAY SPRAY FOR POTATOES

ACME GARDEN GUARD FOR GOOSEBERRIES
AND CURRANTS

ACME ALL AROUND SPRAY FOR FUNGUS,
LEAF EATERS AND APHIS
SPRAY CHART ON REQUEST

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

RADISHES

Radieschen. Radis.

CULTURE—For a successive supply sow from the middle of March until September, at intervals of two or three weeks. For an early supply they may be sown in a hot bed in February, care being taken to give plenty of ventilation, otherwise they will run to leaves.



SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIPPED

SPARKLER. A white tipped variety that is destined to become very popular on account of its attractive appearance and excellent quality. The color is a rich carmine scarlet with a pure white tip, the roots are solid, crisp and sweet and remain fit for use a long time.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED. Very early; color bright scarlet, tipped with white, an excellent market variety, fine for forcing. Their shape is perfectly globular with rich deep scarlet top, blending into pure white at the bottom. Tender, crisp and delicious.

RADISH, "CRIMSON GIANT." This radish is an entirely new type and differs radically from all varieties hitherto in cultivation, in so far as its roots attain more than double the size of those of other forcing varieties, without getting pithy or hollow. It is very early notwithstanding its size. Color crimson, flesh pure white, of the best quality. Fine for outdoors and forcing. The seed should be sown very thinly to permit full development of the roots.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE. One of the quickest growing and handsomest extra early radishes in cultivation. It is crisp and tender, while its perfect globe shape leaves nothing to be desired.

EARLY DEEP SCARLET TURNIP. A small round red turnip-shaped radish, with a small top and of very quick growth. Mild and crisp when young.

FRENCH BREAKFAST. Bright rich carmine color with clear white lower portion; very tender and mild.

WHITE ICICLE. A fine long, pure white and very early sort, ready in 20 to 25 days after planting. Its small foliage makes it most desirable for forcing. The snowy whiteness of the



roots, their crispness and fresh mild flavor, make it one of the very finest for market or table.

LONG WHITE VIENNA OR LADY FINGER One of the best long white radishes.

LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. Standard sort grown for private gardens and for market.

LONG BLACK SPANISH. The skin of the Black Spanish Radish is almost black on the outside, but the flesh is pure white, very hard and crisp, and of pungent flavor. Keeps well all winter in sand.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH. Similar to the long except in shape, which is indicated in the name.

CHINA ROSE, or SCARLET CHINA. This is more largely planted as a winter radish than any other variety. This skin is a bright scarlet; flesh pure white, crisp, hard and pungent. Oval in shape.

CHARTER OR LONG ROSE, WHITE TIPPED. A very distinct variety, being dark red at the top, and merging into pure white at the base. It stands well and will grow to a large size before it is unfit for the table.

Also the following well-known standard sorts.

Early White Turnip.	Rosy Gem.
Giant White Stuttgart.	Half Long Deep Scarlet.
White Strassburg.	Philadelphia White Box
	Calif. Mammoth Winter.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SQUASH

Kuchen Kuerbis. Courge.

CULTURE—Plant in hills, in well prepared ground, mixing plenty of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth. Plant bush varieties from three to four feet apart each way, and the trailing sorts six to eight.



CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD

PIKE'S PEAK OR SIBLEY. A very vigorous and productive old standard variety. The fruits are large, oval in shape, the blossom end tapering. The color outside is dark green and inside the flesh is light yellow and of superior quality.

EARLY WHITE BUSH. The best strain of white scalloped squash in existence. It grows to a large size, and in quality it is simply delicious.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD. A new, very large strain of the old Hubbard, retaining all of its good features with the added merits of larger size, increased productiveness, and a hard, green, warty shell, rendering it the best keeper of all.

IMPROVED HUBBARD. An old favorite, still retaining its place as one of the best winter squashes; vines luxuriant, healthy and very productive; fruits dark, bluish green, 10 to 25 lbs each; flesh rich yellow, always richly flavored; sweet and dry, whether boiled, steamed or baked; good keeper.

RED OR GOLDEN HUBBARD. A perfect type of the Green Hubbard, except in color, which is a bright, deep orange-yellow, very showy and attractive. Flesh deep golden yellow, much richer in color than Hubbard, fine grained, cooks very dry, and is of excellent flavor. Its keeping qualities are fully equal to, while in productiveness it far excels the Green variety.

TABLE QUEEN OR DES MOINES. One of the earliest winter squashes, a good yielder, an excellent keeper and of the best quality. Bug and borer proof. Acorn shaped, dark green shell and delicious flavored meat.

FORDHOOK. One of the earliest winter squashes, a good yielder, an excellent keeper and of the best quality. Bug and borer proof.

DELICATA. Orange-yellow, splashed and striped with very dark green. The quality is rich and dry, wonderfully solid and heavy. For private use particularly we can recommend this squash, as it far surpasses in richness of flavor any of the large sorts.

MAMMOTH CHILI. A very large growing squash, often attaining the enormous weight of 250 pounds. Excellent for culinary purposes, and especially desirable for stock.

ITALIAN (Cocozele di Napoli). Vines produce large, much elongated fruits, dark green at first but as they mature becoming marbled with yellow and lighter green in stripes. Fruits in best condition for the table when six to eight inches long, but can be used when much larger. The young and tender fruits when sliced and fried in oil constitute a vegetable delicacy very popular, especially in Naples.

POPULAR VARIETIES

Marblehead, Boston Marrow, Yellow Bush Scalloped.

RHUBARB

Rhabarber. Rhubarbe.

CULTURE—Sow in April in drills one foot apart, thinning out to about the same distance apart in the rows when a few inches high. Transplanting into deep rich soil in fall or the following spring, about three feet apart each way.

VICTORIA. Very large, later than Linnaeus.

RHUBARB ROOTS (Choice Selected). Any of the above named varieties with three or four eyes

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PUMPKIN

Kuerbis. Potiron.

CULTURE—Plant in hills, in well prepared ground, mixing two or three shovelful of well-rotted manure in each hill. Light soils are best suited for their growth. Plant six to eight seeds in each hill and thin out to three or four after they have made partial growth.

LARGE CHEESE. Cheese shaped; in flavor like Crookneck Squash; yellow fleshed; fine grained and very productive. Superior to most field varieties.

CONNECTICUT FIELD. A large yellow variety, hard shell. An excellent variety for field culture.

JAPANESE PIE. This remarkable variety comes from Japan, and makes a valuable addition to our pie and cooking pumpkins. The flesh is very thick and nearly solid.

BURPEE'S QUAKER PIE. A distinct and valuable variety.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO. Grows to medium size, pear shaped, and a little ribbed

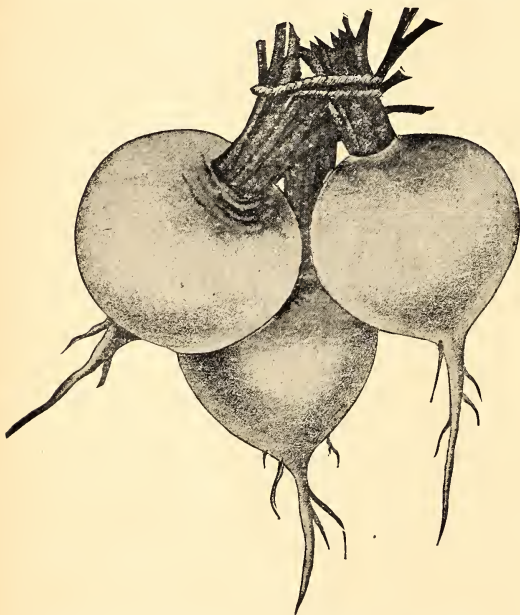
SUGAR. This variety is smaller than the Large Field, but of finer grain, sweeter and very prolific.

MAMMOTH KING. The largest variety ever introduced. An enormous yielder, having produced over 100 tons per acre. The flesh is very thick, bright orange color and of fine quality, and in flavor equals squash.

TURNIP

Weisse Rueben. Navet.

CULTURE—Light, well manured soil is best suited for turnips. Sow the earliest varieties in April, in drills about fifteen inches apart, and thin out to from 6 to 9 inches in the rows. For a succession sow at intervals until the end of August.



TURNIP, PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE.

EXTRA EARLY WHITE MILAN. Extra-early, tender and delicately flavored; the bulb is of medium size, very handsome, smooth and of a clear ivory-white, both inside and out.

EXTRA EARLY PURPLE TOP MILAN. Fully a week earlier than the Munich, which has heretofore been considered the very earliest. It is of medium size and flat-shaped, pure white flesh, of excellent flavor, very small top and a good keeper.

PURPLE OR RED TOP STRAP LEAF. Flat; fine flavor and one of the most popular varieties grown, and when sown late is one of our best varieties, being an excellent keeper.

SNOWBALL. A fine-looking, pure white variety which matures in from six to seven weeks. The bulbs have a smooth white skin and are nearly round. This turnip does not grow large, but is very tender and sweet.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE. Handsome globular shape, fine grained, tender and sweet; the best table turnip and a splendid keeper; a rapid grower and a heavy yielder, producing enormous crops. Our stock has been specially selected for years and cannot be equalled.

LARGE WHITE GLOBE. One of the most productive. In rich soil the roots will frequently grow to 12 pounds in weight. Globe-shaped, skin white and smooth.

GOLDEN BALL (ROBERTSON). A rapid grower; globe-shaped, and of a beautiful color and a good keeper.

PURPLE TOP YELLOW ABERDEEN. A medium sized, round, late maturing, long keeping, yellow fleshed turnip. Roots yellow with purple top. Flesh pale yellow and of very firm texture, approaching the Rutabaga in this regard, but tender and sweet. Since it requires a longer time to mature, the seed should be sown about two weeks earlier than most sorts. It is hardy, productive and valuable for stock feeding.

LARGE AMBER GLOBE. One of the best yellow fleshed varieties, grown usually for stock feeding. The roots are of large size and of globular shape. The skin is clear yellow, except the top which is tinged with green. The flesh is light yellow, fine grained and sweet. The variety keeps well and is a good cropper.

RUTABAGA

CULTURE—The roots may be preserved in a pit or cellar during the winter, and are excellent for table use. Sow from the tenth of June to the middle of July in drills two feet apart and thin out to eight inches.

IMPROVED AMERICAN PURPLE TOP. This is a selected strain of the finest yellow-fleshed rutabaga, suitable either for table use or stock; flesh remarkably fine-grained and of a sweet flavor; the bulb grows clean and smooth, with a small top; an immense yielder.

HURST'S MONARCH RUTABAGA. Distinct in type, being of tankard shape. On account of the size it attains it will yield from two to seven tons more to the acre than any other variety.

BANGHOLM. Oblong in shape with very small neck. The flesh is yellow with dark purple top. Awarded certificate by Danish government as the best yielding rutabaga.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

DUBAY SEED DISINFECTANTS

Control Seed-borne Diseases of Farm Crops—Stimulate Germination
Improve Stands—Generally Produce Increased Yields of Higher Quality

CERESAN

For seed treatment of small grains.

PRICES			
8 oz.	\$.50	25 lbs.	12.50
1 lb. ....	.75	100 lbs.	49.00
5 lbs.	3.00	300 lbs.	144.00

SEMESAN JR.

For seed field and sweet corn.

PRICES			
4 oz.	\$.50	25 lbs.	31.25
1 lb.	1.75	100 lbs.	120.00
5 lbs.	8.00	300 lbs.	345.00

SEMESAN BEL

For seed white and sweet potatoes.

PRICES			
4 oz.	\$.50	25 lbs.	31.25
1 lb.	1.75	100 lbs.	120.00
5 lbs.	8.00	300 lbs.	345.00

SEMESAN

For flower and vegetable seeds.

PRICES			
2 oz.	\$.50	25 lbs.	56.25
1 lb.	2.75	100 lbs.	220.00
5 lbs.	13.00	300 lbs.	645.00

Treat All Seeds Before Planting with Du Bay Disinfectants

TOMATO

CULTURE—Sow in early March, in hot-beds or seed-boxes, and when plants have four leaves transplant to four or five inches apart; give plenty of air and endeavor to secure a vigorous and healthy growth. When all danger of frost is past, transplant to open ground, four to six feet apart each way.

EARLIANA. The earliest large smooth red tomato. This tomato is not only remarkable for its earliness, but for its very large size, handsome shape and bright red color. Its solidity and fine quality are quite equal to the best medium and late sorts. One of our growers has a specimen plant that had by actual count forty-five ripened fruits at time of the first picking, and thirty-five green ones of good size. No market gardener should be without this tomato.

DWARF CHAMPION. A great favorite; its dwarf habit and upright, tree-like growth permit close planting; resembles the Acme and is hard to beat for home use. Color, purplish-pink, smooth and symmetrical; fine quality and solid meated. This is the kind gardeners should grow who sell tomato plants; its stalky, tree-like growth makes most salable plants, outselling other kinds of lanky, scraggily growth.

NEW STONE. Positively the best all round main crop Tomato whether for the market, for canning purposes or for the home garden. The fruit is large, smooth, solid, firm-fleshed, of a handsome deep red color and ripens evenly to the stem without a crack. Our stock of this splendid

variety is far superior to what is usually sold under this name.

BONNY BEST. 88 days. Very early, large and smooth; heavy cropper (Scarlet Red). This variety is a vigorous grower; enormously prolific. In shape it is slightly flattened but thicker through than most other tomatoes. In color it is a beautiful scarlet red, setting its fruit in clusters of five or more at close intervals. Ready to pick in 88 days. Makes a magnificent variety for greenhouse growing. Also an excellent quality tomato for all purposes, growing in all sections.

Packet 10c; ½ ounce 25c; ounce 40c; ¼ pound \$1.00; ½ pound \$1.85; pound \$3.50; 5 pounds \$15.00, postpaid.

Yellow Pear, Yellow Plum, Red Pear, Red Plum, Marglobe.

JOHN BAER. An extra early scarlet fruited variety of superior merit. The vines are very hardy and exceptionally productive. The fruits are the largest of the extra early sorts and are also most attractive in color. They are nearly round, smooth, firm and of excellent quality. It is one of the very earliest to ripen its first fruits and it continues to furnish marketable fruits much longer than other very early varieties. It is an invaluable sort for market gardeners' use.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

TOMATO---Continued

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Originated with the late Mr. A. W. Livingston, of Franklin County, Ohio, and is one of the best ever introduced. Its size, beauty, shape, color, flavor, durability and productiveness make it desirable to growers.

DWARF STONE. This tomato was originated by "Livingston," the tomato specialist. In habit of vine it resembles Dwarf Champion, but is of stronger growth, and stands more erect. The tomatoes resemble the original Stone in color, shape, and what is remarkable for an erect sort, they are practically the same size. The shape is perfect, with good skin, very solid flesh, ripens evenly and is of excellent flavor.

GOLDEN QUEEN. This is the only first-class large, pure yellow tomato.

PONDEROSA. The fruits often weigh two or three pounds each; of a rich, bright crimson.

color and all solid meat; exceptionally free from seeds. Extremely delicious in flavor, whether used raw or cooked; a single tomato is enough for a meal. Very desirable for family and market purposes.

ACME. One of the earliest and handsomest varieties. The fruit is of medium size, perfectly smooth and regular in shape; very solid and a great bearer; color dark red with a purplish tint.

POPULAR VARIETIES

Livingston's Favorite, Livingston's Perfection, Trophy, June Pink.

SMALL-FRUITED SORTS

Red Cherry, Strawberry or Husk, Yellow Cherry, Yellow Pear, Yellow Plum, Red Pear, Red Plum.

SEEDS REQUIRED TO SOW ONE ACRE AND WEIGHT PER BUSHEL

	Weight			Weight	
	To Sow	Per Bu.		To Sow	Per Bu.
An Acre			An Acre		
Alfalfa or Lucerne	20 to 25 lb.	60-lb.			
Alsike Clover	8 to 10 "	60 "	Millet, Common	50 to 60 "	50 "
Blue Grass	30 to 40 "	14 "	Millet, German	50 to 60 "	50 "
Brome Grass (Bromus)	25 to 30 "	14 "	Millet, Siberian	20 to 25 "	50 "
Beans in Hills	20 to 25 "	60 "	Millet, Hungarian	50 to 60 "	48 "
Beans in Drills	70 to 80 "	60 "	Orchard Grass	30 to 38 "	14 "
Broom Corn	8 to 12 "	46 "	Oats	70 "	32 "
Buckwheat	30 to 60 "	52 "	Onion Sets, Bottom	10 to 15 "	32 "
Barley	95 to 110 "	48 "	Pasture Mixture	40 to 42 "	
Clover, Red	8 to 14 "	60 "	Peas, Canada Field, Broad-		
Clover, White	6 to 8 "	60 "	cast	150 to 180 "	60 "
Cow Peas, Broadcast	60 "	60 "	Peas, Canada Field,		
Cow Peas, in drills	30 "	60 "	with Oats	90 to 100 "	60 "
Cane, Broadcast	50 to 75 "	50 "	Potatoes	8 to 10 bu.	60 "
Corn, Field, in Hills	14 to 18 "	56 "	Red Top, Fy. solid Seed	10 to 12 lb.	14 "
Corn, Field, in Drills	75 "	56 "	Red Top Chaff	30 to 40 "	14 "
Corn, Field, Broadcast	175 "	56 "	Rye Grass, Perennial	30 to 40 "	20 "
Corn, Pop. Shelled	2 to 4 "	60 "	Rye Grass, Italian	30 to 40 "	20 "
Corn, Sweet, Drills	75 "	46 "	Rape, Dwf. Essex, drill	2 to 3 "	60 "
Corn, Sweet, Broadcast	150 "	46 "	Rape, Dwf. Essex, b'cast	4 to 5 "	60 "
Clover, Crimson or Scarlet	10 to 15 "	60 "	Rye	85 to 100 "	56 "
English Blue Grass or			Sudan Grass	5 to 15 "	40 "
Meadow Fescue	30 to 40 "	24 "	Timothy	12 to 20 "	45 "
Flax Seed	56 to 70 "	56 "	Wheat, broadcast	90 to 120 "	60 "
Lawn Grass	50 to 70 "	14 "	Wheat, in drills	75 to 85 "	60 "

Sowing Table for the Garden

Artichoke	1 oz. to 500 plants	Lettuce	1 oz. to 5,000 plants
Asparagus	1 oz. to 60 ft. of drill	Melon, Water	1 oz. to 30 hills
Beans, Dwarf	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill	Melon, Musk	1 oz. to 100 hills
Beans, Tall	1 lb. to 75 hills	Okra	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Beets	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill	Onion Seed	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Broccoli	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Top Sets	1 lb. to 60 ft. of row
Brussels Sprouts	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Onion, Bottom Sets	1 lb. to 50 ft. row
Cabbage	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Parsnip	1 lb. to 100 ft. of drill
Carrot	1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill	Peas	1 lb. to 50 ft. of drill
Cauliflower	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Pepper	1 oz. to 1,000 plants
Celery	1 oz. to 5,000 plants	Pumpkin	1 oz. to 25 hills
Chicory	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Radish	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Corn	1 lb. to 150 hills	Salsify	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Cress	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Sage	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill
Cucumber	1 oz. to 100 hills	Spinach	1 oz. to 50 ft. of drill
Egg Plant	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Squash, Early	1 oz. to 50 hills
Endive	1 oz. to 3,000 plants	Squash, Winter	1 oz. to 15 hills
Kale	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tomato	1 oz. to 3,000 plants
Kohl Rabi	1 oz. to 2,000 plants	Tobacco	1 oz. to 10,000 plants
Leek	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill	Turnip, Early	1 oz. to 75 ft. of drill
		Turnip, Rutabaga	1 oz. to 100 ft. of drill

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

NORTHERN GROWN SEED POTATOES

It is a well known fact that the shortness of the season, the cool climate and congenial soil of the North develop in the potato, qualities of earliness, hardness, productiveness, vigor and disease resistance not found in our home grown stock. For this reason we contract each year for our seed potatoes in those quarters.

EARLY OHIO

EARLY OHIO. Early Ohio is the most popular potato in this country. We have more calls for it than for any other variety. Every potato grower knows just about what it will do in his locality. It is the standard extra early the country over, and other varieties are measured by it.

We consider our stock of Ohio to be the earliest, purest and altogether the handsomest stock of Early Ohio potatoes to be found anywhere. On these points we challenge comparison with stock from any other source. We do not admit that its equal exists among Early Ohio potatoes. They are grown under conditions that make them cost more than common stock. They are selected with the utmost care and the result is grand, such as to delight everyone who knows and appreciates a good potato. Every one of them is a picture of what an Early Ohio potato should be.

EARLY SIX WEEKS. This variety is very evidently a seedling of the Early Ohio, which it resembles in every way. The potatoes grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances in six weeks they are as large as hen's eggs, and therefore, fit for family use in six weeks from the time of planting.

RED BLISS TRIUMPH. Combines the wonderful productiveness of the old Peerless with all the good qualities of the Early Rose, is much more productive and matures its crop at least a week in advance of the Early Rose. Tubers are of medium size, round and uniform in shape, with but a very few small ones; eyes slightly depressed; color a beautiful light red. Its great beauty, productiveness and fine quality make it one of the best extra early red market varieties. Red Bliss Triumph have won their way, and we recommend them as the best early potato in the world, and the most profitable to the grower.

IRISH COBBLER. Large, flat, white potato; matures about same time as Ohio; becoming very popular in this section; a big yielder.

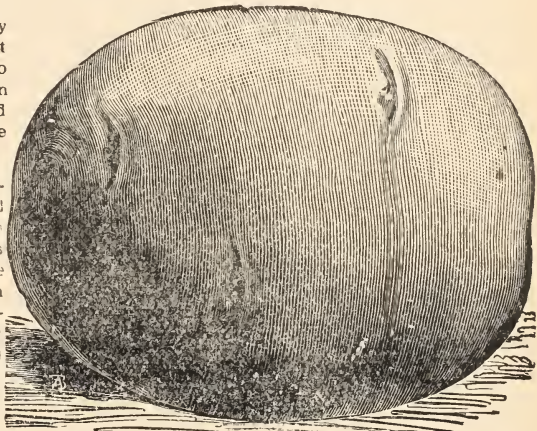
THE WONDERFUL NEW EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY. Mastodon, the great strawberry found in Indiana a few years ago, has stood the test in every section of the United States this season. It is now widely distributed and favorable reports come in from everyone who has grown it.

In some places it is said this giant of the berry family produces three or four times as much fruit in a season as any other variety.

Mastodon is the most desirable Everbearing Strawberry ever produced. Price, New Mastodon Everbearing, \$1.00 per dozen; \$3.00 per 100.

CHAMPION EVERBEARING STRAWBERRY. The new Champion will produce a good crop the first season it is set. The next year it will produce an abundant spring crop followed by a continuous setting of fruit throughout the season. Commercial growers are planting the Champion as it is superior to the spring varieties in that it is a sure cropper. If the first set of bloom is killed by the frost, new blossoms will form and produce, a heavy setting of fruit; whereas, such a freeze to a spring variety means a total loss for the year.

Description. The Champion is a true everbearer, producing fruit on both the old and the new plants. It somewhat resembles the Progressive, but it is a much heavier cropper, stronger grower, better plant



maker and the fruit is even of higher quality. We strongly recommend the Champion for either commercial or garden planting. Price, 75c per dozen; \$2.00 per 100; \$15.00 per 1000.

DUNLAP STRAWBERRIES, STANDARD VARIETIES. Even with the introduction of the Everbearing Strawberry there is still a place for the old standard one crop per year strawberry. The Dunlap is absolutely the best. It is a self-fertilizer, fine quality berry, yields abundantly, and is a good shipper.

We grow a great many varieties of the old standard strawberries, but we consider the Dunlap the best of any for all purposes. We can furnish you with the Bederwood, Sample and Warfield. The Dunlap and Bederwood are the self-fertilizers or perfect flowers. The other varieties are not perfect flowers, but Pistillate and require either the Dunlap or Bederwood planted in alternate rows to fertilize them. Price, 25, 50c; 50, 85c; 100, \$1.25; 500, \$4.00; 1,000, \$7.50.

COOPER. (P) If you want to grow something just a little larger and better than your neighbors are growing in strawberries, plant the Cooper. These produce larger fruit than any other strawberry we have seen growing. The fruit is of good quality and very productive. Plants are unusually hardy and healthy. These are only a few of its excellent qualities. 25, 55c; 50, \$1.00; 100, \$1.70; 500 for \$6.00.

PRICES ON POTATOES—FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CLOVERS



RED CLOVER, MEDIUM (*Trifolium pratense*). This species is regarded by far the most important of the whole genus for the practical purpose of agriculture. It makes two crops each year. The first is usually cut when it is in blossom for hay; the last crop may be harvested for seed, cut for hay, or plowed under for manurial purposes.

Clover adds greatly to the fertility of the land on which it is grown. It does not exhaust the soil, but enriches it. It pays always to buy the best grade of Clover Seed which can be obtained. Even though the first cost is twice as much as cheaper seed, it will be found in the long run that inferior seed is the most expensive, not only on account of less hay or seed being produced from it, but from the fact that one's land becomes infested with weed seeds which decrease the value of the land on which they are growing.

MAMMOTH RED OR PEA VINE CLOVER. Compared with common Red Clover, its flower, foliage and stems are of a darker color, and its seed is the product of the flower of the first crop, while the seed of the common Red Clover is the product of the flower of the second crop, and different in some other characteristics of little importance. It is valuable when sown with other grasses for mixed hay, as it ripens later than the common Red Clover, and about the time that Timothy, Orchard and other grasses ripen, thereby making the hay a much better quality. Being a very rank grower, it is coming into very general use for soiling purposes. Sow twelve to fifteen pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ALSYKE OR SWEDISH CLOVER (*Trifolium hybridum*). This clover comes from the little province of Alaska, in Sweden. It is one of the hardest varieties known, being perennial and absolutely refuses to winter kill; it is alike capable of resisting the extreme of drouth or wet. It is a great favorite with all who have tried it. Produces annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. Sow in spring or fall about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER (*Trifolium repens*). An excellent pasture clover, forming in conjunction with the Kentucky Blue Grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Sow five or six pounds to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

ESPERSETTE OR SAINFOIN (*Hedysarum Onobrychis*). This is a leguminous plant with stems from two to four feet long, tapering, smooth, leaves in pairs of pointed, oblong leaflets, slightly hairy on the under side, flower stalks higher than the leaves, ending in a spike of crimson or variegated flowers, succeeded by flat, hard

pods, toothed on the edges and prickly on the sides, root perennial, hardy and woody. Flowers in July. Espersette is considered an indispensable forage plant, improving the quality of milk when fed to milch cows. It is especially adapted to dry soils, sands, gravel and barren regions, with rainfall scarce and irrigation unobtainable. To produce a good stand sow forty to fifty pounds per acre. Weight 24 lbs. per bushel.

YELLOW TREFOIL (*Medicago lupulina*). An annual or biennial suitable for pasture in wet meadows or for stiff, clayey soils too poor for Red Clover. It is very useful in some sections of the country, sometimes used for hay. 15 lbs.

CRIMSON OR SCARLET CLOVER (*Trifolium incarnatum*). It is a native of southern Europe and is now largely grown in our southern states for improving the soil by turning under. The yield of fodder is immense, and, after cutting, it at once commences growing again, and continues until severe, cold, freezing weather. It grows about one foot high; the roots are nearly black; leaves long; blossoms long, pointed and of a very deep red or carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow in the fall, fifteen pounds of seed per acre.

For Prices, See Enclosed Leaflet.

On account of the early publication of this catalogue we cannot guarantee any prices on Clover, Grass and Field Seeds. These are market articles, and prices are subject to variation, but purchasers may depend on having them at the lowest ruling price date of order. Market prices of the day or special prices on large lots cheerfully given on application. Express or freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser, except when sufficient money is sent to repay charges. Seamless cotton bags extra at value.

Order these Brands



They are THE BEST



ESPERSETTE OR SAINFOIN...
YELLOW TREFOIL
CRIMSON CLOVER.....

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

ALFALFA

Medicago Sativa.

THE BEST PAYING CROP ON THE FARM



Alfalfa is the imperial forage crop of America. While other field crops surpass in acreage and total yield, in net returns per acre alfalfa is clearly in the lead.

The empire over which alfalfa rules, while not as large as that of corn or wheat, is yet the most remarkable because of the quality and riches that follow in its wake wherever this monarch goes. The time is not far distant when alfalfa will occupy every available acre in every congenial area in America; when the demand for the crop and for its products for seed and hay at home and for meal abroad will be even greater than the supply.

Alfalfa is one of the few crops that leave the soil in better condition for having grown on it. It makes heavy soils more porous, supplies humus, brings up plant foods from lower depths and fixes nitrogen to its roots from the air to nourish later crops after the alfalfa has been plowed up.

All in all, it is the grandest forage plant on earth, and cannot be too highly recommended.

So profitable is it when once established, that every farmer can afford to take great pains to obtain a stand. Our free Alfalfa booklet gives detailed instructions as to its handling from the preparation of the soil and sowing of the seed to the harvesting of the crop. As the best of seed is essential to the highest results, we earnestly recommend the use of our "Purity" brand. Like our other grades this seed is American grown, raised in the West and Northwest on non-irrigated land. It is absolutely free of noxious weeds and other foreign matter. It contains none but fully matured seeds and of the highest possible viability. We invite the most critical examination and the most careful analysis.

PRICES. Subject to Market Variations.

Write for samples and prices on large quantities.

GRIMM ALFALFA. This is an extremely hardy variety originally brought from Germany over fifty years ago. Some of the earliest seedings are still producing heavily. On account of its productiveness and extra hardiness it has attained considerable prominence in recent years. It is however a very shy seedling sort, seldom producing more than half as large a crop of seed as ordinary alfalfa.

For Prices, See Enclosed Leaflet.



A WELL DEVELOPED PLANT OF ALFALFA



PURITY ALFALFA SEED ENLARGED

Inoculation of Alfalfa Seed is absolutely necessary for the best results—See Page 64

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



Prices Subject to Market Changes

TURKESTAN ALFALFA

The seed of Turkestan Alfalfa was first secured from Russian Turkestan by Prof. N. E. Hansen, while engaged as agricultural explorer for the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C.

The climate of Turkestan is not unlike that of our interior states, being far removed from the ocean and surrounded by wide expanses of dry land. The summers are very hot and long, and in many places the evaporation exceeds the quantity of moisture that has fallen during the year. Cattle raising is the main industry. The flourishing growth of this variety of alfalfa under such rigorous conditions gave every reason to believe it would prove equally valuable in this country.

Extensive trials in Western Nebraska, Montana, Wyoming and the Dakotas, in which it successfully withstood a minimum temperature of 45 degrees below zero without injury, soon proved its hardiness.

In periods of extended drouth it has been found to greatly outyield ordinary alfalfa. This is largely attributed to its longer and stronger tap root reaching stores of moisture beyond the depth of other alfalfa.

Not only does it endure extreme drought and cold, but excellent crops of it have been raised on strongly alkaline soils.

In this way Turkestan Alfalfa permits of a great extension of the area heretofore devoted to the cultivation of Alfalfa, and this, too, in sections where climatic conditions have almost prohibited the growing of leguminous forage crops.

The plants grow strong, more leafy with slender and less woody stems than the common sorts, thereby making a finer and more nutritious hay.

It is generally possible to cut one more crop per season than of other sorts.

The seed we offer is imported direct from Turkestan.



Our Best Brand

Ask for our booklet on Alfalfa and Sweet Clover, giving full directions for preparing the soil, seeding, and handling the crop.

SWEET CLOVER

This plant from being considered a pest and legislated against, has in the past few years come to be ranked with red clover and alfalfa as a food crop and soil improver.

It will grow on any soil that will grow clover or alfalfa and on many soils that will grow neither of these. It lives but two years. The first season it makes a rapid growth and may be cut for hay or pastured in the latter part of the summer. The second year it will make two crops of hay or one of hay and a seed crop, as the second year it blossoms, bears seed and dies.

The roots are large and fleshy and penetrate deeply into the soil, which on the death of the plant decay rapidly and furnish a large amount of humus. The same nitrogen gathering bacteria that are found on alfalfa live on the sweet clover roots making it as valuable a source of nitrogen as the former. It is invaluable for enriching a thin sandy, hard, rocky or sour soil.

It may be used freely as pasture as cattle do not bloat on it as when using alfalfa or

red clover. The hay is equal to alfalfa, especially when cut before it becomes woody.

Sow 15 to 20 lbs per acre, either fall or spring but preferably in the spring.

We offer the following varieties:

WHITE SWEET OR BOKHARA CLOVER—(*Melilotus alba*). A biennial growing 4 to 6 feet high and the variety most widely used. Solid, hulled seeds. Prices subject to market changes:

Write for samples and prices on large quantities.

YELLOW SWEET CLOVER—(*Melilotus officinalis*). A biennial, similar to the foregoing, but smaller and of more trailing manner of growth. Claimed by many to be superior for pasture.

GIANT WHITE ANNUAL or HUBAM CLOVER. This is a valuable new type discovered by Prof. Hughes of the Iowa State College. It is just like the big biennial white except that it is an annual and makes its entire growth and seeds the first season. Seed very scarce yet.

YELLOW ANNUAL SWEET CLOVER—(*Melilotus Indica*).

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

GRASS SEEDS

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS (*Poa Pratensis*). Agriculturally this is well called the King of all Pasture Grasses. Wherever this grass does well, generally on lime soil, land there at once commands a high price, as it becomes the animal breeder's ideal location. This grass requires some time to establish itself. For a couple of years should only be lightly grazed. Time for sowing depends on the locality. There are three principal times of sowing, in the Fall, in the early Spring and again in June. Sow three bushels (14 lbs. to the bu.) per acre. This seed should never be covered, but only rolled after sowing, as the seed germinates better in the light than in the dark. Our seed this year was specially saved for us by one of the largest Kentucky growers, is almost free from foreign and chaffy matter, and our tests show a very high percentage of germination. Purchasers should beware of cheap Blue Grass, as it is sure to be light seed or else mixed with the cheaper Canadian Blue Grass.

For lawn purposes it is the standard and superior to any other sort. Under favorable soils it will withstand all variations in weather and climate. For lawns sow 50 to 75 lbs. per acre; for pasture, 30 lbs.

RHODE ISLAND BENT (*Agrostis Canina*). Of dwarf habit, with shorter, narrower leaves than Red Top. It makes a beautiful, close, fine turf and is one of the very best grasses for lawns in mixture with other sorts. It adapts itself to almost any soil, rich and moist, or dry sandy and sterile. (14 lbs. to the bushel.) Sow 50 lbs. to the acre. Ask for prices.

CREeping BENT (*Agrostis Stolonifera*). The distinctive feature of this species is its compact creeping rooting stems. It is of rapid growth and spreading habit, and the stoloniferous roots form a strong enduring turf that is positively improved by constant trampling. Being of fine texture it is most valuable for lawns, putting greens, and terraces. Sow 50 lbs. to the acre.

RED TOP (*Agrostis Vulgaris*). A very hardy, native, perennial grass, succeeding best on moist land. It accommodates itself to a variety of soils, however, even to quite dry situations, and stands our hot climate admirably. It is perhaps the most permanent grass we have and remains green for the greater part of the year. Its long trailing stems form a very close matting turf that is not affected by trampling. In chaff, per lb., 20c; 10 lbs., \$1.75; 100 lbs., \$15.00. Fancy seed free from chaff (sow 25 lbs. to the acre).

SWEET VERNAL (*Anthroxanthum Odoratum*). Valuable on account of its delicious perfume; when included in hay its aroma is imparted to other grasses, enhancing the value of the hay and making it relished by the stock. Ask for prices.

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS (*Avena Elatior*). This produces an abundant supply of foliage and is valuable for pasturage on account of its early and luxuriant growth. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

BERMUDA GRASS (*Cynodon Dactylon*). The most valuable grass for the southern states, as it withstands heat and drouth wonderfully well. Is valuable for hay and pasture and unsurpassed for lawns in the south, as it runs over the ground, forming a dense turf. Sow 8 lbs. per acre.

CRESTED DOG'S TAIL (*Cynosurus Cristatus*). A stoloniferous perennial, forming a smooth, compact and lasting turf. It thrives best on rich, moist land, but it can accommodate itself to almost any soil. Its roots penetrate deeply into the ground, which enables it to stand severe droughts. It makes a good bottom grass and is therefore valuable in mixtures for lawns and putting greens. It thrives well in the shade.



ORCHARD GRASS



RED TOP



SHEEP FESCUE



ENGLISH RYE GRASS

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

GRASS SEEDS

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

ORCHARD GRASS (*Dactylis Glomerata*). No farm should be without a small field of Orchard Grass, as in many respects it is superior to all other grasses, stands the drouth, grows well in the shade, does well in wet and poor ground, and is splendid to prevent worn-out fields from washing. This grass furnishes excellent pasturage three weeks before any other and after close grazing, ten days' rest is sufficient to produce another growth. Cows fed on this will produce more and richer milk than on Blue Grass. It makes a very heavy sod, and when well set remains for many years. It is especially adapted for winter grazing, as it remains green all the season. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre.

HARD FESCUE (*Festuca Duriuscula*). This grass does well in sandy pastures. Is a slender, and very tufted perennial, a dwarf form of Sheep's Fescue. A good grass for resisting drought. Of fair value as a lawn grass, and must be sown very thickly on account of its forming tufts. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre. Ask for prices.

VARIOUS LEAVED FESCUE (*F. Heterophylla*). A perennial grass, native of Europe. Of some value agriculturally as a bottom grass in pastures. Good for both hay and pasture. For lawn purposes is quite desirable, especially for shaded places, its fine soft leaves and its creeping roots making a very good turf. Sow 40 lbs. to the acre.

SHEEP'S FESCUE (*F. Ovina*). Suited to light, sandy soil, and dry uplands or hillsides. It is deep rooted, and not affected by extreme drouth. Sheep are especially fond of it. Sow 35 lbs. per acre. Ask for prices.

MEADOW FESCUE OR ENGLISH BLUE GRASS (*F. Pratensis*). Grows two or three feet high, but never in large tufts like Orchard Grass. One of the earliest, most nutritious and productive grasses. It is especially suitable for permanent pasture; thrives well in all soils, but to best advantage on moist lands. Makes good hay and cattle thrive well on it, whether dry or in a green state. It succeeds well even in poor soil, and, as its roots penetrate the earth twelve to fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. It is one of the hardest grasses after a good stand is secured; it will stand more freezing than any other variety. It yields an abundant crop of seed, about eight to ten bushels per acre, which can be threshed by any threshing machine. Notwithstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has been sown only to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has heretofore received from our western farmers. Sow about twelve to eighteen pounds per acre in spring or fall.

RED OR CREEPING FESCUE (*F. Rubra*). This is a creeping rooted species of Fescue. On account of its creeping roots, forms a compact and durable turf, especially valuable for binding loose soils and for gravelly banks and dry slopes. An excellent bottom grass for pastures and especially for those which are quite shaded. For a lawn grass, is very good, especially for shaded spots. Sow 30 lbs. to the acre.

JOHNSON GRASS (*Sorghum Halapense*). This is a species of the Sorghum family. It is an excellent grass for grazing, and contains a large percentage of saccharine matter. Sow about 25 lbs. to the acre. ASK FOR PRICES.

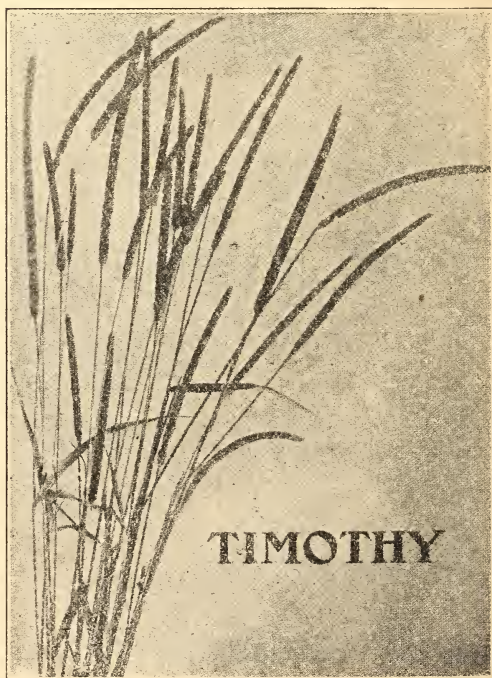
ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE (*Lolium Perenne*). The hay grass of England where its position is the same as Timothy in the United States. Also does very well in this country. Good for both pasture and meadows. Moist and

rich clays or loams are the soils best suited to it. The seed is heavy and very quick to start. It is a valuable lawn grass, especially where quick results are sought. Sow 50 to 60 lbs. to the acre.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. In nutritive value, earliness and quickness of growth after it has been mown, it far surpasses the Perennial Rye Grass. It is, therefore, indispensable for alternate husbandry; but as it does not last over two years, it is of no use in permanent pastures. The soils best adapted to Italian Rye Grass seem to be those that are moist, fertile and tenacious, or of a medium consistency, and on such soils it is said to be one of the best grasses known to cut green, affording repeated luxuriant and nutritive crops. Sow thirty to forty lbs. to the acre.

TIMOTHY (*Phleum Pratense*). The most popular of all grasses for hay and the standard to which all other hay is compared. It is a perennial, doing best on a moist, tenacious, rich soil. On light soils the yield is generally scant. The best results are had by sowing Timothy with a mixture of Red Top and Clover. Timothy does not make a desirable pasture as there is little growth after being cut and tramping of stock soon destroys it. Hay should be cut just when it has stopped flowering. Quantity of seed per acre varies with the character of the soil. On heavy soils sow one-third to one-half bushel per acre. On light soils less.

Ask for Prices. They are Subject to Market Changes



SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

TESTED GRASS SEEDS.



BROMUS INERMIS.

(*Bromus Inermis*). Is the best all around pasture grass that has ever been introduced. It is

HUNGARIAN OR AWNLESS BROME GRASS

a native of Hungary, but it seems to be adapted to the prairies of the West, the cold regions of the North, and the hot plains of the South better than any other grass.

It is a strong-growing perennial grass with smooth, leafy stems, which grow from one to four feet high. It forms a tough sod, soon crowding out other common forage plants. It is very hardy. The underground stems, (root stalks) grow more rapidly in light, sandy loam, but they penetrate with apparent ease the stiffest clay, and in all cases form a dense, tough sod.

It is a thoroughly established success in the West. It is a "cosmopolitan" grass, adapting itself to almost every condition of soil or climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equaling in quality and rivalling in yield almost every other grass, resisting extremes of temperature whether of heat or cold, profitable to sow any where, but most valuable for its wonderful power to grow under dry conditions. Its supreme adaptation for the semi-arid belt that lies west from the Rocky Mountains and extends northward from Oklahoma to the Alaskan boundaries, renders it a veritable Godsend to the people of that region.

Bromus Inermis may be sown at any time of year when ground is bare, but the preferred season for sowing in the West is in the early spring, with or without a nurse crop, but is better sown alone. The seed is large and light and it has been generally supposed that it could only be sown by hand, but the special "Michigan Wheelbarrow Seeder" handles this and other grass seeds perfectly and rapidly, and we have arranged to make special prices on this seeder to those who purchase their seed from us. Sow 28 lbs. per acre. Weight 14 lbs. per bushel.

SPECIAL GRASS SEED MIXTURES

THE NERASKA SEED CO.'S SPECIAL GRASS MIXTURE

This extra-choice mixture contains a large proportion of the finer and more expensive species, such as Rhode Island Bent, Crested Dog's Tail, Creeping Bent, in extra-heavy samples, bringing the weight up to 20 lbs. per bushel, and producing a turf of the closest and finest texture possible. Sow 100 lbs. per acre.

LAWN RESTORING GRASS MIXTURE

A mixture of grasses peculiarly suited to take firm hold and grow quickly on hard, worn-out or burned spots. The best time to re-sow them is very early in spring, but seed may also be sown in the fall from first of September to first of October. Some Lawn-restoring Grass Seed should also be sown before every summer rain on thin places.

FAIR GREEN AND GOLF LINK MIXTURE

A mixture of foreign and domestic grasses that will give general satisfaction on a majority of soils. The turf formed by the grasses comprising this mixture will stand wear and tear and still retain its good appearance.

PUTTING GREEN MIXTURE

A mixture of extra fine leaved, low growing perennial grasses that will make a close, firm and lasting turf which actually improves with tramping. Sow 60 lbs. per acre.

GRASS MIXTURES FOR MEADOWS AND PASTURES

It is a well-ascertained fact that a thicker and more prolonged growth is produced by a mixture of many sorts of grasses than by only one or two. For every different kind and condition of soil there are grasses that are especially suitable. Some sorts do best on high ground and in dry weather; others prefer plenty of moisture. Some mature so early and others so late that from the beginning of spring until winter sets in there is no time when one species or another is not at its best. Grass seed may be sown either early in spring or in fall from first of September to middle of October in this latitude.

MEADOW MIXTURES.

- No. 1—On good land, neither too dry nor too wet.
No. 2—On high and dry land.
No. 3—On wet late land.

PASTURE MIXTURES.

- No. 4—On good land, neither too dry nor too wet; No. 5 on dry land; No. 6 on wet land.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

MILLETS

Prices Subject to Market Changes.



Hungarian Millet Siberian Millet Southern German Millet Japanese or Barn-Yard Millet

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GERMAN MILLET AND COMMON MILLET

In the North, Millet is sown almost altogether for hay, and for that purpose Southern-grown German Millet is much better than Common Millet. It grows taller than Common Millet and that means more hay. It is finer, and that means better hay. Millet seed produced in the North, even from Southern seed, becomes eventually what we call Common Millet. Not only does the plant change in character, becoming coarser and much more dwarf, but the seed itself shows a change and is readily distinguished by those experienced in handling it.

GOLDEN (Southern Grown). Southern-grown German or Golden Millet Seed is far superior, both in quality and yield, to Western or Northern-grown seed. When properly grown or handled, it makes an enormous yield of nutritious feed, succeeding in almost any soil. Sow in May or June, one bushel to the acre. Price varies with the market.

GOLDEN (Northern Grown Crop of Southern Seed). Grows three to five feet high, heads closely condensed, spikes very numerous, seed round, golden yellow, in rough sheaths. Sow thirty to fifty lbs. per acre.

Ask for Prices

JAPANESE MILLET. All things considered, we call this the most valuable thing in our whole list of forage plants. It has been sold under different names, as "Billion Dollar Grass," "Steel Trust Millet," etc., but they are all one and the same thing. We recommend it because it makes more hay than the other millets, is adapted to all sections, two crops may be cut from it and it requires less seed per acre.

Treat it the same as German Millet, except that it may be sown a little earlier. Use 20 to 30 lbs. per acre.

WHITE WONDER MILLET. Grown under semi-arid conditions, this millet has proven itself to be equally as hardy and vigorous as the other varieties. It produces extraordinarily large heads and is earlier than German millet. The leaves are long and broad, consequently the amount of fodder produced is large and the weeds are kept from maturing. These desirable features should give White Wonder a leading place among millets.

MANITOBA OR HOG MILLET. This has come to be one of the most valuable crops that the farmer can raise, the seed being the richest and most valuable hog food that can be produced, while the hay is very valuable for stock. A very much prized peculiarity of the New Manitoba is that the seed ripens while the hay is yet green, when if cut promptly can be threshed for seed, while the hay makes excellent fodder after being threshed.

THE NEW SIBERIAN. The most wonderfully productive and satisfactory forage plant, possessing in a superior degree all the essential merits of any of the older sorts—exceeding them by far—besides many other points of excellence that distinguishes it and renders it a most valuable addition to the list of forages, and the claims are well founded which destines it to take front rank, if not lead of all the rest. It is said to have come from Russia, which would, of course, give it vigor and hardness not possessed by those originating in a warm climate.

HUNGARIAN GRASS. A valuable forage plant, withstands drouth, yields well on light soil. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty-four to forty-eight pounds to the acre and cultivate the same as millet. Weight, 48 pounds per bu.

COMMON MILLET (*Panicum Milliaceum*). Very early; grows two or three feet high; foliage broad. Sow in drills broadcast from May 1 to June 20, if for seed, or until the last of July for hay. For grain sow in drills; use 30 to 50 lbs. per acre. If for hay sow broadcast, 50 lbs. per acre. Weight, 50 lbs. per bu.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

Prices Subject to Market Changes.

RAPE —TRUE DWARF ESSEX**RAPE—DWARF ESSEX**

DWARF ESSEX RAPE. This is an ideal sheep feed, easily grown; perfectly hardy and possesses remarkable fattening properties. One acre will pasture 36 head of sheep two months and lambs will make a gain of 8 to 12 pounds a month. Pigs and cattle are also very fond of it. The plant is a rank grower and should have heavy manuring as well as high cultivation. Any corn soil will grow rape. A good crop will furnish at least twelve tons of green food per acre and its nutritive value is nearly twice that of clover.

This plant may be grown successfully in the following ways:

First—In the early spring to provide pasture for sheep and swine.

Second—In June or July on well prepared land to provide pasture for sheep. The crop will be ready to feed at a season when it is most needed.

Third—Along with grain, using two lbs. of seed per acre to provide pasture for sheep after harvesting.

Fourth—Along with peas, oats, clover seed, to provide pasture for sheep, and to get a "catch" of clover.

Fifth—Along with corn drilled in broadcast to provide pasture for sheep.

Sixth—In corn, sowing the seed with the last cultivation given to the corn.

Seventh—Along with rye sown in August in sheep pastures.

When the Rape is sown broadcast, 5 lbs. of seed per acre will suffice. When sown in rows, say 30 inches apart, and cultivated, from one to two lbs. will be enough. The cost of sowing an acre is less than with any other forage plant.

A director of one of the Agricultural Experiment Stations says: "We had one-half an acre of Rape, which gave an actual yield of nine and three-fourths tons, or at the rate of nineteen and one-half tons per acre."

USE DUBAY on all garden and field crops. A disinfectant for every kind of seed.



More and more Cow Peas are planted every year as the farmer realizes more and more their great value as a soil enricher. The plant is a legume, and through the agency of the nitrogen producing bacteria on its roots adds this valuable plant food to the soil much cheaper than it is possible to obtain it in any other way. Cow Peas make excellent hay; should be cut and cured the same as Clover; then the stubble with its new growth may be turned under as a fertilizer. Kaffir corn sown with Cow Peas holds the vines off the ground, causing a better growth.

For those in the North who have had poor success with Cow Peas, we suggest the plant must have a warm, almost sandy soil. Where never grown before, the best results may be had in drilling the seed and cultivating at first as for field beans—the growth being quite slow at first; weeds get the best of things unless kept down.

BLACK COW PEAS. This variety, while a little later than Whippoorwill, produces more growth of foliage and is consequently better for cutting

BROOM CORN

WILSON'S IMPROVED TENNESSEE EVER-LASTING. This Broom Corn grows about 8 to 10 feet high, stands up well and is entirely free from crooked brush. The fibre is long and fine and will always command the highest price.

MISSOURI EVERGREEN. Is a favorite of Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri.

BUCKWHEAT

Buckwheat should be sown about the middle of June, broadcast, at the rate of from one to three pecks per acre.

JAPANESE. An early maturing variety with dark brown seeds, or large size, making it a profitable sort to raise.

SILVER HULL. This variety is a decided improvement over the common sort. The hulls are light gray and very thin. Much preferred by millers as there is less waste and it produces a winter flour. Remains in bloom for long time.

COMMON. The old, well known sort.

PEANUTS

Peanuts can be cultivated as early as potatoes. They yield largely and are a paying crop. Planted in April they ripen in August.

MAMMOTH VIRGINIA.

Prices Subject to Market Changes

COW PEAS —THE GREAT SOIL IMPROVER

and as a soil improver. It makes large yield of peas and is very popular in the latitude of Kentucky.

WHIPPOORWILL. A favorite early bunch-growing variety, has brown speckled seed.

This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth.

CLAY. This makes an enormous and remarkable growth of vines, but requires the full growing season to make its crop. In yield and growth of vines it surpasses any of the varieties of Cow Peas. This variety should be planted in May.

NEW ERA. An early maturing variety, which has proved very popular and satisfactory. It is upright-growing, quick to mature, and remarkably prolific of peas. The vines cure easily, making splendid dry forage. The seed are smaller in size than the ordinary Cow Pea, so that it does not require as many to seed an acre, from three-fourths to one bushel per acre will give ample seeding.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

Prices Subject to Market Changes

SORGHUM

NON-SACCHARINE VARIETIES

SHALLU. A Non-Saccharine Sorghum from India, where it is extensively cultivated under the name of "Shallu."

It grows quite tall and stools from the root, a single grain making 3 to 6 stalks. The heads are large, similar to broom corn, and well filled with plump round white seeds. It makes excellent feed for horses and cattle and is unexcelled for chickens. While more a grain than a forage crop, it furnishes good fodder.

Sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed per acre. For fodder, sow half to one bushel either broadcast or in drills. Give it a trial.



KAFFIR CORN

WHITE KAFFIR CORN. It grows from four to five feet high, making a straight, upright growth. It has a stalky stem, with enormous wide leaves. The stalk keeps green and are brittle and juicy, not hardening like other varieties of sorghum, making excellent fodder either green or dried, which is highly relished by cattle, horses and sheep. The seed heads form at the top of each stalk, and as soon as these show the grain well, the joints next below the top send up shoots which yield the second seed heads. For the grain sow in rows three feet apart, three to five pounds of seed to the acre. For fodder sow one-half to one bushel, either broadcast or in drills.

RED KAFFIR CORN. This grows taller than the white; the stalks are slenderer, but more juicy and very leafy. The heads are long, slender, compact and grow erect; they measure from one to two feet. The seed is red, smaller than that of the white, and rather hard and brittle. It does well on poor land and yields well. It ripens a little earlier than the white variety, and yields much heavier. It is highly recommended by the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan.

SCHROCK KAFFIR. An early drouth resisting half saccharine variety.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—(Milo). Growth is tall, 9 to 12 feet, stooping from the ground. It sends out shoots also from the joints. Seed heads grow to great size, often weighing $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound, sometimes a full pound, after ripening. On account of the branching habits this grain should be planted in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and 2 to 3 feet in the drill, or 2 plants in a hill, 3 to 5 feet apart.

FETERITA—Introduced in the United States in 1907 from Egypt. Feterita has been grown for several years in Oklahoma and found to be one of the greatest drouth resistant and heavy yielding plants grown in that section. Grower raised 30 to 55 bushels per acre last season.

Feterita has a white kernel, somewhat larger than Kafir and heads a little shorter; grows 4 to 6 feet tall and matures about 40 days earlier than Kafir. Should be planted in rows $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart and dropped 6 to 8 inches apart in the rows. It should not be planted as close as Kafir, because when the plant is about 6 inches high, it puts out from 4 to 10 sucker plants, each plant maturing a large head of grain. The heads of Feterita grows upright and has the same feeding value for all kinds of stock or poultry that Kafir or Milo has.

Feterita should be cultivated the same as Corn, Kafir or Milo; should be cut and bound the same as Kaffir and fed out in bundles to get the best results.

SUDAN GRASS. This, one of the most remarkable forage crops known, was introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, from Egypt, in 1909, and tested at various state experiment stations. These tests show it to be adapted to the semi-arid regions as well as those enjoying ample rainfall.

It is a tall annual grass normally growing from 6 to 10 feet high and producing from 25 to 100 stalks to each plant. The yield of hay is reported from 3 to 6 tons per acre.

All kinds of stock eat it readily and it makes a profitable ensilage.

In arid districts it is usually planted in rows 3 feet apart, using 2 to 4 lbs. of seed per acre if a seed crop is desired. If forage is wanted, plant 8 to 12 lbs. per acre in 18-inch drills. Sown broadcast in regions of ample rainfall, 15 to 20 lbs. per acre is required.

SACCHARINE VARIETIES

Sorghum (or sugar cane) has attracted general attention. In the West, its great merit is not at all appreciated, and we wish to call the attention of farmers everywhere to the great value of Sorghum as a pasture and fodder crop, and to the particular advantage to be gained by growing it. Sorghum may be made to furnish the principal provender for cattle and horses from August until the following spring. As a summer pasture for sheep, a wide field is likely to be opened up by it. As a soiling food for swine it is most excellent, and the seed furnishes a splendid food for fowls. It can be profitably grown everywhere, from the extreme north to the extreme south, and on any ground adapted to the growth of corn. It grows right along through the severest and most prolonged drouths, so that a good yield may be expected from suitable soils in any seasons after the plants have secured a good start.

EARLY AMBER CANE. This popular and well known variety is the earliest.

EARLY ORANGE CANE. A well known variety, well adapted for the south.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PEDIGREE SEED CORN

THE COST OF GOOD SEED AND ITS VALUE

The extra expense in growing our seed corn is not the largest item in its cost. Once harvested it must be carefully hand picked three times before shelling. After picking and grading it is seldom that more than 15 per cent of the crop is left for seed. Hence it is apparent that our margin of profit is not large. A bushel of corn will plant six to eight acres. It usually costs less than 35c to plant one acre.

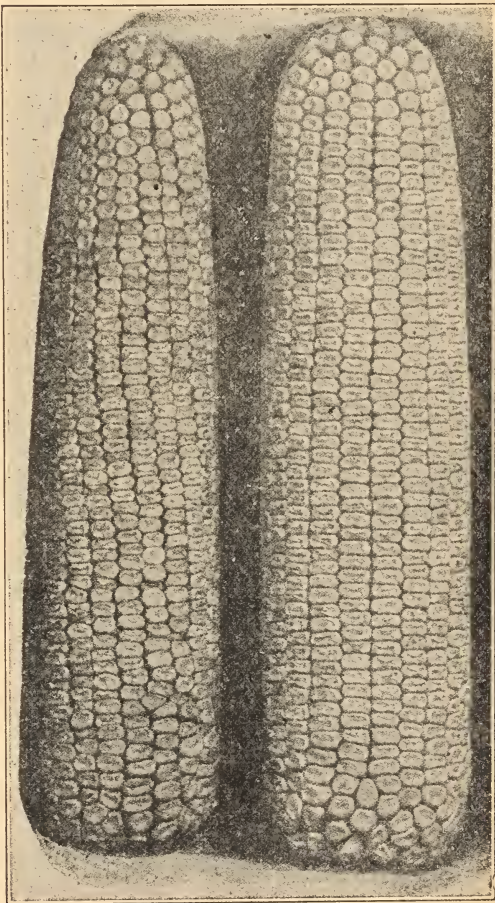
If the yield is increased one bushel to the acre the cost of good seed corn has been paid. Prof. Holden shows a difference in yield due to the seed planted of from twenty to eighty bushels per acre. This difference in yield is the difference between planting common crib corn and planting our selected, graded, hand picked, pedigree seed corn, with a history of big yields behind it.

IMPROVED LEAMING. The Leaming, in its various types, is probably more largely planted, now, both in northern and southern states, than any other field corn known. The ears are very handsome, of good size, with fair-sized grain of a deep orange color and small, red cob. The stalks grow to medium size (not large), with few suckers, slender and leafy, making most excellent fodder, and usually produce two good ears to a stalk. It husks and shells easily; ripens in from 90 to 100 days, and never fails to make a good crop. Over 100 bushels per acre is not an unusual crop for this corn. It is also adapted to a greater variety of soils than many, producing unusually well on light land.

REID'S YELLOW DENT. The great prize-winning Show Corn. Now the most popular and most uniformly distinct type of Yellow Dent for Northern Central Nebraska (in fact for the whole state) and similar corn belts. Fifty years of careful selection has resulted in remarkable evenness in appearance of ears. It is more accurately described as follows: Ear 9 to 10 inches long, 7 inches around, 18 to 24 rows with narrow space between rows; deep grains with small cob well filled at butt and tip. We offer a very choice selection of seed grown from pedigree seed selections for years—our stock. This strain is slightly rough, tapering very slightly; cob medium. It has won first prizes at most all state fairs and corn shows. It was grown with the view of breeding it up to an average size of ear eliminating barren and inferior stalks which produce only nubbins, and increasing the amount of oil and protein in the corn for feed purposes. We believe in this corn we have corn in which two bushels will do as much towards developing farm animals as with an ordinary corn, $2\frac{1}{2}$ bu. will do. It ripens in 120 days easily. cobs, instead of 14 pounds, the usual proportion. Stalks about medium height—6 to 8 feet.

IOWA SILVER MINE. Stalks grow to a height of seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and one-half to four feet from the ground, just the right height for easy picking. One peculiarity we noticed in going over the field was that there were no barren stalks, every one had an ear, many stalks had two good ears, and the originator says that that has been the characteristic every year that he has grown it. It has not a large growth of fodder, having been bred essentially for grain, though it has plenty of blades to support the growth.

Ask For Prices.

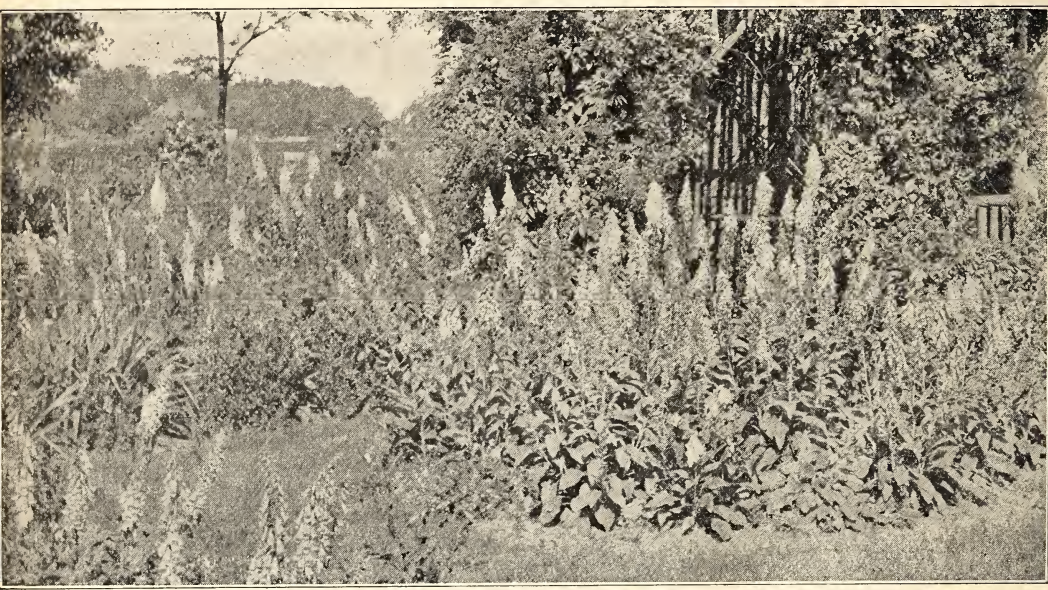


IMPROVED LEAMING REID'S YELLOW DENT

PRIDE OF THE NORTH (16-Rowed, Matures in 90 days). Ears 8 to 10 inches in length and $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. Kernels closely set, above medium size long, narrow, thin, of deep orange color, shading to pale yellow at the tip. Cob very small and red. In a test, 70 pounds of ears, net selected and but imperfectly dried, produced 60½ pounds of shelled corn and only 9¼ pounds of

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SELECTED LIST OF FLOWER SEEDS



A common mistake in sowing flower, as well as other seeds, is covering too deeply. As a general rule, cover only to the depth of the thickness of the seeds; or, with medium-sized seeds, like Balsams, Zinnias, etc., half an inch or so is none too much. Such fine seeds as Portulacas need only to be pressed into the soil with a piece of board or the palm of the hand. Always press the earth down firmly after sowing all flower seeds, else there is danger of their drying before the roots can get firm hold of the soil. Seeds of the hardier Annuals may be sown where they are to grow; but, as a rule, it is preferable to transplant, as the plants are generally stronger and stand the drought better. During very dry weather, and when the seedlings are first set out, they should be watered frequently. Provide some support for all such Annuals as require it.

The weeds should be kept down and the ground loosened often, so that the plants will receive the full benefit of the rains and dews, which they will not if the ground is allowed to become hard and baked.

ASTER

(Half-hardy Annual) One of the best Annuals for cut-flowers

The Aster is of easy culture and very popular. Plants from seed sown in the open ground in May bloom finely in September and October. For July and August flowers, sow in March or April in cold frame, spent hotbed, or in pots or boxes in the house. Cover the seeds about half an inch deep with rich, light soil, and, when the plants have three or four leaves, transplant about 18 inches apart each way into well-prepared beds. Manures too fresh or used in too large quantities sometimes induce disease in Asters. When used, they should be thoroughly well decayed and mixed with the soil. Small quantities of slaked lime or fresh wood-ashes stirred in to the surface of the Aster beds form good tonics for the plants and keep disease and insects from the roots.

- CREGO—Giant.** Very large flowers.
- WhitePkt., 10c
 - RosePkt., 10c
 - Dark BluePkt., 10c
 - CrimsonPkt., 10c

- DOUBLE QUILLED.** Very free bloomers.
- Mixed ColorsPkt., 10c

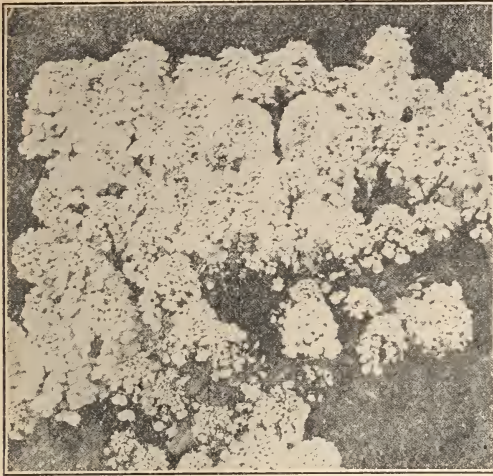
COMET Immense Flowers.

 - Mixed ColorsPkt., 10c

- AMERICAN BEAUTY** (Late Flowering. Is similar in type of flower and growth to the well-known Late Branching Asters, but differs in that all the large blossoms are produced on much longer and heavier stems. The flowers are fully double to the last.
- WhitePkt., 15c
 - CrimsonPkt., 15c
 - PurplePkt., 15c
 - Rose PinkPkt., 15c
 - Mixed, all colorsPkt., 15c

- BRANCHING.** Forms large bushes.
- Mixed $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., 40c; 1 oz., \$1.25; Pkt., 10c

HEART OF FRANCE. Heart of France opens red as the purest ruby, deepens with age and retins its remarkable color to the very end. The petals appear strikingly changeable, showing now a glow and sheen quite unique, now a soft warm velvety texture. In any light, natural or artificial, Heart of France is startlingly beautiful and will command instant admiration. Pkt., 15c.



ALYSSUM, LITTLE GEM

AGERATUM

MEXICANUM (Blue). Easily started from seed, grows well almost anywhere and blooms profusely throughout the season. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAMS—LADY SLIPPERS

CULTURE—Sow in the open ground in May. Transplanting two or three times has a tendency to dwarf the plants into better shape, and is advantageous. Give them plenty of room, as they easily cover 12 to 18 inches of space each way.



SNOW WHITE. Very double, perfect in form. Pkt., 5c.

CRIMSON. Contrasts beautifully with above. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE CAMELIA FLOWERED. A fine strain of very double flowers of exquisite shades. Pkt. 5c.

INVINCIBLE MIXTURE. The finest mixture in cultivation. The flowers are very large, measuring from 2 to 3 inches in diameter, of perfect form, resembling the flower of the Camellia, and are as double. The colors of the flowers are varied and brilliant, comprising pure white, crimson, white shaded lilac, rose, spotted, scarlet, blue, purple and many other tints. Pkt., 5c.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. A very hardy perennial, blooming the first year and producing on long stems a succession of rich bright yellow flowers two to three inches across. Very valuable for cutting. Seed may also be sown in fall outdoors. About two feet high. Pkt., 10c.

BALSAM APPLE. Orange fruits. Pkt., 5c.

BALSAM PEAR. Coppery scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

ANCHUSA

CAPENSIS (Summer Forget-me-Not). 2 ft. A hardy annual of more than ordinary beauty. It grows about two feet high, branching freely and bearing a profusion of the most lovely flowers similar in all respects to the Forget-me-not, though the blossoms are much larger and of finer color. It blooms early and continues all summer. Pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM

LITTLE GEM. A dainty fragrant little flower much used for borders, ribbons, edging, rock-work and baskets and window boxes. Should be sown thickly and the seedlings thinned out to proper distance. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c; oz., 50c.

SWEET ALYSSUM. Fragrant flowers, taller than little Gem. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 10c; oz., 30c.

ANTIRRHINUM—SNAP-DRAGON

Snapdragon is one of our finest perennials. If planted early will flower the first year as an annual. Sow seed in the open ground, transplanting to 1 foot apart each way. They will bloom in July and August.

LARGE FLOWERING TALL. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

MAXIMUM GIANT FLOWERED. These are a wonderful advance in size over all other varieties, each bloom measuring 2 to 3 inches across.

APPLEBLOSSOM. Rosy pink, white tube. Pkt., 10c.

DEFIANCE. Brilliant scarlet.

COPPER KING. (Indian Summer.) Velvety copper-scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS



Very showy; free-blooming plants. Flowers yellow, with centers of rich red maroons and browns. Sow in open ground in spring and thin, giving plants plenty of room. Finest mixed colors. Pkt. 5c.

CARNATIONS

DWARF MARGUERITE LARGE FLOWERING. Of

vigorous growth, especially adapted for outdoor culture. These are the most abundant bloomers of all the Carnation plants. The flowers are of brilliant colors, ranging through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc.; they are of perfect form and large size. Those grown in spring commence flowering in early summer, and continue to bloom in lavish profusion until checked by frost. Pkt., 10c.

CALLIOPSIS

CASTOR BEANS

Tall, majestic plants for lawn, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes of scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual, 6 to 15 feet high.

GIANT ZANZIBAR. A new form of Ricinus; of short-jointed, stout growth and extraordinarily large leaves, which are produced in such abundance that the plant is a perfect pyramid of beautiful foliage. The most tropical and ornamental Castor Bean yet introduced. Pkt., 5c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CYPRESS VINE

A summer climbing annual with fine feathery foliage and pretty star-shaped flowers.

Mixed Colors5c

CANNAS

Cannas will bloom the first year if the seed is soaked in warm water for 24 hours after cutting off about one-sixteenth of an inch from one of the ends. Sow indoors in January or February and they will flower in June.

CROZY'S DWARF LARGE FLOWERING FRENCH. In this new class of Cannas the foliage is luxuriant and the plants dwarf in habit. Their great merit, however, lies in the large size and brilliant hues of the flowers, ranging through all shades of yellow and orange to the richest crimson, scarlet and vermillion; some are also beautifully spotted. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

CANDYTUFT. The Candytufts are among the best flowers for edging, bedding, massing or rockeries, and for cutting. Several of the varieties are fragrant, and all are profuse in bloom. Sow out doors in April, and thin well when the plants grow about an inch. Sow again in a month, and late in July for fall flowers. Give rich soil and water freely.

Empress white, 1 ft. ¼ oz., 20c; pkt., 10c

Lilacina, Lilac, 1 ft. ¼ oz., 25c; pkt., 10c

Mixed choice colors. ¼ oz., 10c; pkt., 5c

CENTAUREA

BACHELOR'S BUTTON. Also known as Corn Flower, Blue Bottle, etc. If the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual. Two or three feet high. Mixed, pkt., 5c.

GYMNOCARPA (Dusty Miller). Planted for bedding, not for flowers. Silver-gray foliage Pkt., 7c.

SWEET SULTAN. Stiffly erect plants, slightly resembling the thistle in growth, with very double, rich yellow, pure white, and mauve flowers. The small petals are finely fringed and flowers are of a delightful fragrance. Of easiest culture, blooming profusely in cool locations. Pkt., 5c.

COBAEA SCANDENS

CATHEDRAL BELLS

PURPLE. 30 ft. One of the handsomest and most rapid growing climbers. The flowers are bell-shaped and of a purplish-lilac when full grown. It is a very prolific bloomer and vigorous in vines and flowers. It is very free from insect pests. Pkt., 5c.

CELOSIA

CRISTATA, COCKSCOMB. Annual plants of tropical origin. One of the most satisfactory and showy for garden decoration. Fine Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

PLUMOSA. Beautiful foliage plants blooming in late summer and autumn, and producing large, showy plumes, curled and curved, very much resembling ostrich feathers. Pkt., 5c.

CHILDSEI, Chinese Wool Flower. This is a new species of this popular variety. Very showy flowers, a deep scarlet and represent a ball of yarn with open ends. Very striking. Good for cut flowers and easy to raise. Pkt., 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Do not confound these annuals with the winter-flowering sorts of the florists. They bloom profusely from early summer until frost.

Mixed. Yellow, white, etc., pkt., 5c.

DOUBLE MIXED CALENDULA. This mixture of Calendula includes the very finest varieties in a properly blended assortment of colors. It will give a showy display, with its large double flowers of many bright and showy colors. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 20c; oz., 30c.

CARDINAL CLIMBER. A valuable novelty of recent introduction. It is a rapid grower, soon forming a vine 20 to 30 feet in length, with dark green, deeply cut leaves and bearing quantities of cardinal red flowers. Should be planted in rich soil in warm sunny situation. Best results will be obtained by planting seeds in the house. Per Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA MEDIUM (Canterbury Bell). This plant is a biennial and seeds should be sown in late spring or early summer and transplanted to their permanent location as soon as strong enough. Protect through winter and fertilize well in spring. Mixed colors. Pkt., 5c.

COLUMBINE—AQUILEGIA

Hardy perennial, luxuriating in the moister situation in the garden, where they form permanent clumps, growing from 1½ to 3 feet high. The large, unique, long-spurred flowers, gracefully hung on long stems, are not only brilliantly effective on the place, but equally as desirable when cut for vase and house decorations. Pkt., 10c.

COSMOS



One of the notable fall flowers. A strong, tall-growing annual, with bold flowers of exquisite daintiness and airiness, heightened in effect by their foliage-setting of feathery green. It is most effective when planted in broad masses, or long background borders against evergreens or fences. From seed started early in the house or frame, the plants will flower profusely in late June or early July. If topped when half grown, they will bloom quicker, the

COSMOS
check seeming to induce earlier flowering. We offer only the choice, large-flowering strains. Early Flowering, mixed, oz., 50c; pkt., 5c. Giant Autumn Flowering, oz., 30c; pkt., 5c. Anemone or Crested double flowering. Pkts. 20cts.

DOUBLE CRESTED, MIXED. A well-balanced mixture of the three double varieties. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 50c; oz., \$1.45.

DAHLIAS

Although perennial, these will bloom the first year from seed, if sown indoors in boxes during March or April and transplanted when danger of frost is over.

CHOICE DOUBLE MIXED. Saved from the finest varieties in cultivation. Pkt., 5c.

CHOICE SINGLE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

DAISY —BELLIS PERENNIS

May be sown in February or March in shallow boxes of light, rich soil, covering the seeds to about three times their own thickness, and pressing soil firmly over them. Keep in a warm window, hotbed or greenhouse. When well out of the seed-leaf transplant to new boxes, and set out in the open ground when danger from frost is past. Or, sow in beds outside in August or September; protect with straw or litter over winter, and transplant to their permanent positions in the spring.

Mixed. Very fine.....pkt., 10c
Shasta Daisy. Very large, white....pkt., 10c

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

(Commonly called California Poppy.)

The state flower of California. An annual, very bright and rich in its pure tints of yellow, orange, etc. The plants average about a foot in height, with silvery foliage, and produce their large, poppy-like flowers from early spring until frost. They are most effective when grown in beds of considerable size, over which the seed may be sown broadcast thinly and lightly raked in. These sowings may be made early in spring or late in autumn for earlier germination, blooming the next spring. Useful as a pot-plant and for cut-flowers. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS OR PINKS

The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color, blooming profusely until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most satisfactory of all our annuals for garden decoration. Height about 1 foot.



DIANTHUS
HEDDEWIGGII

HEDDEWIGGII. Densely double flower, 3 inches in diameter; beautiful tints of crimson, lilac, purple, margined with white. Pkt. 5c.

DOUBLE FRINGED JAPAN. This is a strain superior to any we have previously had. The flowers are large, double, of the brightest colors, handsomely fringed and borne on long, stiff stems, making them one of the most useful flowers for bouquets. Pkt., 10c;

DOUBLE CHINESE. Large, double fragrant flowers, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT MYOSOTIS

Pretty little favorites with lovely clusters of fine, delicate flowers. Blue, $\frac{1}{2}$ foot. Pkt., 5c.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS

These are very popular and desirable for winter decorations, bouquets, wreaths, etc. They should be cut when they come into full bloom, tied into bunches and dried in the shade, with their heads downward.

RHODANTHE ALBA. Pure silver white; very beautiful. Pkt., 5c.

RHODANTHE MACULATA. Bright rosy crimson with yellow disc. Pkt., 5c.

HELICHRYSUM. Finest mixed. Large beautiful, with double white, yellow, scarlet. Pkt., 5c.

FOUR O'CLOCKS

Also called Marvel of Peru. Handsome, free-flowering, sweet scented annuals. Blossoms striped and variegated and of various colors.

CHOICE MIXED. .Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

FOX GLOVE —DIGITALIS

Beautiful hardy perennials of easy culture, bearing long spikes of showy flowers, many beautifully spotted; height 3 to 5 feet.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 10c.

GERANIUM

Although perennials, these grow readily from seed and if planted early will produce blooming plants the first year.

FINEST MIXED SINGLE. Pkt., 5c.

GOURD

Rapid growing annuals, suitable for covering old stumps, fences, etc. The small ornamental sorts make fine toys for children.

MIXED GOURDS. Pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 15c.

GYPHOPHILA (Baby's Breath). The feathery plant with little star-shaped flowers used in making up bouquets. Grows easily in every garden; 2-3 feet.

Paniculata. Fine for bouquets; white flowers; perennial. Pkt., 5c.

JOB'S TEARS

Useful as a remedy for sore throat, goitre and teething infants. Pkt., 5c; oz. .15c.

HUMULUS—JAPANESE

A most rapid growing annual climber covered densely with light-green leaves. Easily grown everywhere and will attain a height of twenty to thirty feet in a single season from seed. Per pkt., 7c.

JAPANESE VARIEGATED HOP. (Humulus Japonicus Variegatus.) The leaves are strikingly variegated; the first color is bright deep green, distinctly marked and blotched with silvery white tinged with yellow; now and then a leaf will be almost snowy white, and another one, not far away, almost green. A strong grower, twenty to thirty feet in a few weeks' time. Per pkt., 5c.

HELIOTROPE

Deliciously fragrant flowering plants, 1 to 2 feet high. Favorites for pot culture in winter and bedding in summer.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

HIBISCUS

AFRICANUS. One of the most ornamental, beautiful and showy plants cultivated. Hardy annuals, cream color, rich brown center. One and one-half feet high. Pkt., 5c.

NEW GIANT FLOWERING MALLOW MARVELS

One of the most striking productions of recent years in hardy plants. They form bushy plants 5 to 6 feet high and 3 to 4 feet across and blossom profusely from July to late Fall. The flowers when well grown are immense in size—6 to 8 inches across—and range in color from crimson through various shades of red and pink to white.

They are perfectly hardy and easily grown, succeeding best if planted in a deep rich and moist soil. Price per pkt., 15c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

HOLLYHOCKS

MAMMOTH ALLEGHENY. If sown early, blooms the first year from seed. The flowers of this new variety are so different from the old conventional ones that but for the similar habit of the plant it would not be taken for a Hollyhock. They are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, ranging from semi-double to double, and finely fringed and curled. The colors are shell-pink, rose and ruby red, a shade or two deeper at the center, and exquisitely tinted toward the edge. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.



DOUBLE DARK RED. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE WHITE Pkt., 10c.

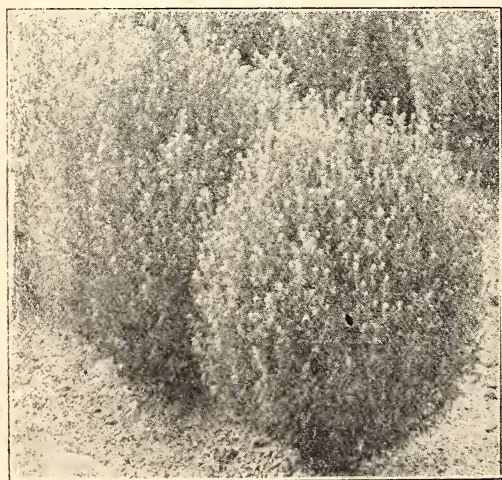
DOUBLE PINK. Pkt., 15c.

DOUBLE CRIMSON. Pkt., 10c.

DOUBLE YELLOW. Pkt., 10c.

Double Mixed Extra Choice Seed saved from exhibition flowers. Pkt., 5c.

KOCHIA —SUMMER CYPRESS



TRICHOPHYLLA. A splendid annual, growing two to two and one-half feet high. The slender-leaved plants are of a cypress-like appearance during summer, changing their light green foliage to carmine and fiery red colorings toward autumn. Forms beautifully decorative bushes on the lawn. Pkt., 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN

DOLICHOS

DOLICHOS—(Hyacinth Bean). Of extra rapid growth; makes a dense attractive screen. The New "Darkness and Daylight," introduced by us from Japan, are incomparably superior to the "Lab-lab" varieties, previously in cultivation.

"DARKNESS." Both stems and under side of leaves purplish red. Numerous long spikes of pea-like flowers, deep reddish violet, followed by beautiful seed-pods; blooms early and freely. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c.

DOLICHOS, "DAYLIGHT." The vines grow quickly to a height to eight to ten feet, and blossom profusely from base to summit, the large spikes of pure white flowers standing out boldly from the rich green foliage. As the flowers drop from the long spikes they are succeeded by broad, velvety, showy white pods which retain their purity and freshness of color a long time. Per pkt., 5c; per oz., 20c.

KUDZU VINE PUERARIA THUNBERGIANA

A perfectly hardy perennial climber attaining a height of twenty to thirty feet in a season. Purple flower. Per pkt., 10c.

MORNING GLORIES

JAPANESE IMPERIAL. One great charm of these plants lies in the great variety and infinite charm of its foliage, as well as the size and beauty of the flowers, the latter varying from pure white to rose, crimson and carmine through blues and purples of every shade, being streaked mottled, striped, and bordered in wonderful fashion. The vines are vigorous, growing to a height of 30 or 40 feet in rich soil. Soak the seed in water 24 hours before sowing. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MAJOR, MIXED (Common Morning Glory). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

MARIGOLD

Well-known annuals. Very free-flowering and of easy culture. The African varieties have large yellow or orange-colored flowers, and are adapted to large beds. The French are dwarfer in growth, with beautiful striped flowers, and are better suited to pot culture.

ELDORADO. Immense flowers, 9 to 14 inches around; double primrose, orange, and golden shades. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 15c.

TALL AFRICAN. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

DWARF FRENCH MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

MOONFLOWER

One of the most rapid-growing of all annual climbing vines. The vines are literally covered with thousands of immense, pure white, fragrant flowers, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, and if cloudy, all day, many of them measuring over seven inches across. Planted in rich ground, in a sunny situation, and given plenty of water, the vines attain a height of seventy-five feet. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 25c.

NICOTIANA

—Sweet Scented Tobacco

AFFINIS. The popular free-flowering variety; fragrant, star-shaped, white flowers; annual; 3 feet high. Pkt., 10c.

SANDERAE. New. A profuse-flowering annual of bushy branching growth, 2 feet high, bearing large carmine-rose flowers during summer and fall. Pkt., 10c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



NASTURTIUM

A marvelous range of new colors has been developed in this favorite flower, which for three or four months of the season makes a better display than almost any other plant. No other annual will produce such a lavish profusion of flowers for so long a time with the same small outlay of time and labor. The maximum of bloom is produced in thin soils, and never flags through the hottest weather. In soils too rich leaves predominate and the plants are apt to rot off in wet weather, especially is standing too close.

DWARF, or TOM THUMB

EMPRESS OF INDIA. Intense scarlet. Pkt. 7c; oz., 20c.

PEARL. Creamy white. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

RUBY KING. Dark red. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

GOLDEN KING. Bright yellow. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

ROSE. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

EXTRA CHOICE MIXED. This mixture is composed of the choicest large-flowering named varieties and grown both in mixture and separate strains properly blended. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., \$1.25.

VARIEGATED-LEAVED. Every leaf is variegated with white, green and yellow, but each different from the other. The flowers are large and full and of various colors. Pkt., 10c.

LOBB'S CLIMBING

MADAME GUNTHER HYBRIDS. A French strain noted for wide range of colors. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c.

DARK CRIMSON. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

PEARL—(Moonlight). Whitish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c

YELLOW—(Luteum). Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c.

VESUVIUS. Salmon; dark leaved. Pkt., 5c; oz. 15c.

FINE MIXED. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; ¼ lb., 35c; lb., 1.25.

CANARIENSIS. Yellow flower. Pkt., 5c; Canary Bird Flower.)

LARKSPUR.

Very elegant and ornamental plants, producing in great variety of form and color some of the most beautiful flowers in cultivation

DOUBLE DWARF ROCKET, MIXED COLORS Pkt., 5c.

TALL DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED. The finest variety splendid spikes of double flowers Pkt., 10c.

LOBELIA

Dwarf-growing plants, with blue, white, crimson and rose flowers, adapted for ribbon borders and for vases or hanging baskets.

FINED MIXED. Pkt. 5c.

CRYSTAL PALACE COMPACTA. A rich deep blue with dark foliage. The finest dark blue variety for bedding. Pkt., 10c.

PHLOX DRUMMONDI—Grandiflora

The annual varieties should be sown in masses or ribbon beds. They are very easily grown from seed, giving a brilliant display of color. Sow as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring and for later blooming in May. For beds and massing nothing can surpass these beautiful annuals. They produce immense trusses of large, brilliant flowers of numberless hues throughout the summer. Hardy annual; 1½ feet

ALBA. Pure white. Pkt., 10c.

COCCINEA. Brilliant scarlet. Pkt., 10c.

ISABELLINA. Yellow. Pkt., 10c.

EXTRA CHOICE. Contains the above and many other excellent large flowering sorts. Pkt. 10c.

STARRED AND FRINGED. These are the most distinct and striking Phlox we have. The flowers have a most distinct and starlike appearance; their attractiveness being greatly enhanced by the broad, white margins which border the edges of the petals. Pkt., 10c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PANSY

(*Viola tricolor. Heartease.*)



The Pansy is a plant that we all delight to grow in plentiful supply for flowers all the year. For very early outdoor bedding, the seed is sown from August to October, in a cold-frame, or in rich, moist garden beds, from which the plants can be transferred to a cold-frame, setting them 2 to 3 inches apart each way before severe winter weather begins. In spring, three-fourths of them can be lifted out for bedding and the rest left to bloom in the frame. For winter blooming in a frame, set the plants about twice as far apart, and thin out half of them in the spring. Cover the blooming plants with sashes, adding a covering of matting or straw in very cold weather. In mild weather, remove the mats and tilt the sashes to admit light, heat and fresh air. In outdoor beds, raised a few inches above the ground, with a mulch of dry leaves and some brush to hold them in place, pansies will often winter nicely and bloom until midsummer, when a relay of young, vigorous plants should be ready to replace them. Spring sowings should be made early so as to secure good flowers during the early rains. Seed sown in a cool, moist place in June and July, and well tended, will give good flowering plants for fall. If they come into bloom in the heat of the summer, the flowers may be small at first, but, as the weather becomes cooler, they will increase in size and beauty. Through summer heat the flowers are finer in a somewhat shaded place, but in almost any situation good Pansy seed will give fine flowers in spring and fall. Early fall sowings give the finest flowers. The higher-priced sorts produce the largest flowers. This should be borne in mind when ordering.

IMPERIAL MIXED. This is the finest strain of Giant Pansies it is possible to produce. It is a blend of all that is finest in Pansies from France, England and Germany. It is absolutely unrivaled in range of magnificent colors, size and substance. To this mixture we are constantly adding the newest novelties as they are introduced, and our customers can confidently rely upon getting all the finest it is possible to procure in this choice blend. Pkt., 20c.

CHOICE MIXED. Pkt. 5c

PRIMROSE — PRIMULA VERIS

YELLOW ENGLISH PRIMROSE. The plants commence to bloom when only about 4 inches high and in a little over a month from sowing the seed, and continue to grow and bloom until frost. The plants will live over if given slight protection and the flowers are even more beautiful the second season. Pkt., 10c.

PETUNIA

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal the Petunia in effectiveness. They commence flowering early and continue a sheet of bloom throughout the whole season until killed by frost; easily cultivated, requiring only a rich soil and a sunny position.

BALCONY BLUE. The flower opens up as a purplish blue, turning to a rich violet-blue that must be seen to be appreciated. This was the first of the Balcony Petunias, and as soon as it was introduced became very popular throughout America and Europe. It is a free bloomer, with flowers of large, well-expanded form. Its excellent strong growth and free-flowering habit make it very desirable. Pkt., 25c; ½ oz., 65c; ¼ oz., \$1.10.

ALSO BALCONY CRIMSON.

EXTRA LARGE FLOWERING, DOUBLE FRINGED. This extra choice strain produces about 30 per cent of splendid double fringed flowers. Pkt. 25c.

ROSY MORN. The throat is silvery white, shading to a soft rose-pink toward the edges. Pkt., 10c; ½ oz., 40c; ¼ oz., 65c; ¼ oz., \$1.10; ½ oz., \$1.90.

BEDDING MIXED. 1 Pkt., 6c.

HOWARD'S STAR. These beautiful Petunias have large, intensely colored flowers from the centre of each of which start the points of a five-rayed star, which broadens half way up, narrowing to a point at the margin of the flower. The star is a light bluish pink, deepening in color as it reaches the margin, finally blending into the dark, crimson-maroon ground color of the flower. Very prolific bloomers, excellent for bedding. Pkt. 5c.

PORTULACA — ROSE MOSS

This plant will grow and bloom profusely in a dry, hot situation, where almost any other plant would soon die. It is the easiest plant to transplant, and can be taken up and set out when in bloom without being injured. It is a very pretty annual, and blooms till frost.

LARGE FLOWERING DOUBLE. Finest mixed Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 40c.

SINGLE. Choice mixed. Pkt., 5c; ¼ oz., 25c.

PYRETHRUM — FEVERFEW

GOLDEN FEATHER. A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, unexcelled for bedding. Hardy perennial: 1 ½ feet. Pkt., 5c.

MATRICARIA

CAPENSIS FL. PL. (Feverfew) 3 ft. Neat, small, double white flowers, well adapted for bedding and cutting. They are perennials in mild climate, but in our latitude are treated best as annuals. Pkt., 10c.

EXIMEA, GOLDEN BALL. 1 ft. Of compact habit, suitable for edging, with very striking double yellow flowers. Pkt., 10c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

POPPY (*Papaver*)

Before Tulips are fairly gone, our gardens begin to be gay with Poppies. Few flowers have the same grace of stem, ariness of poise and delicacy of tissue. For beds and borders with a background of green there is nothing finer; some sorts are admirable for naturalizing in open wooded grounds; others, like the Shirley, are beautiful for cutting. A sandy loam suits Poppies best, and, as their strong tap-roots are difficult to transplant, it is well to sow seed where the plants are to bloom. Sowings made in fall and at intervals in spring will provide a long succession of flowers. Sow thinly, covering very lightly, and thin the plants to stand about a foot apart. The best plants are those grown from early sowings while the earth is cool and moist.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES. Tall, large-flowered and showy; average height, 2 to 4 feet.

ORIENTALIS MIXED HYBRIDS. Finest shades. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

NUDICAULE—(Iceland Poppy). These dwarf, bright yellow Poppies form one of the chief attractions of the garden through several months. They are most beautiful when grown in masses from seed sown every year; 1 foot. Pkt. 10c; oz. 75c.

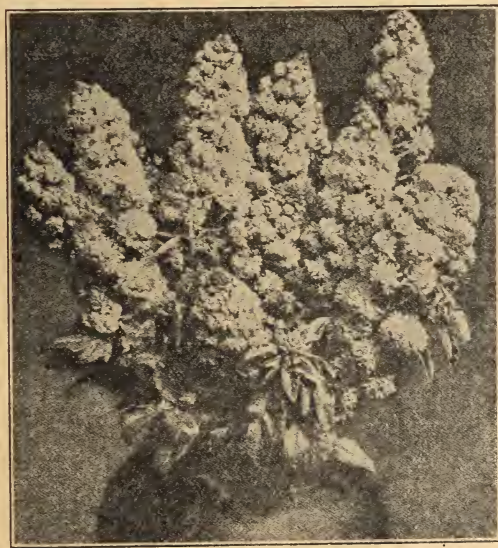
ANNUAL VARIETIES. This section includes double and single flowers of greatly varying sizes, self-colored and daintily edged. All are easily cultivated and greatly admired. Average height, 3 feet.

CARNATION-FLOWERED DWARF. Large carnation-like flowers, very double and most excellent for massing. Pkt., 5c.

SHIRLEY MIXED. Considered by many the finest poppy in cultivation. The colors range from deepest red through the lighter shades of red and pinks to pure white. Pkt., 5c.

MIXED SINGLE. All colors. Pkt., 5c.

MIGNONETTE—RESEDA



MIGNONETTE

This deliciously fragrant annual is a favorite with all. For best results give a cool location.

GOLDEN QUEEN. Golden yellow flowers exceedingly fragrant. Pkt. 10c.

ODORATA. Mixed, many sorts. Pkt., 5c.

MACHET. Of dwarf habit with large number of flower stalks. Very fragrant. Pkt., 10c.

SALVIA

Gorgeous effects can be produced by massing on the lawn or in the garden, or planted in rows along a sunny drive. Blooms the first season from seed.

SPLENDENS AMERICA. Bears a brilliant mass of scarlet bloom until frost. Pkt., 10c.

SCABIOSA (Mourning Bride). One of the handsomest summer border plants, producing in great profusion splendid flowers for table bouquets, etc. Hardy annual; 2 to 3 feet.

Double. All colors mixed. Pkt., 5c.

SCARLET RUNNER. An old favorite prized not only for the bright scarlet flowers but as well for the delicious beans it produces. Pkt., 5c.

STOCKS

Stocks are among the finest annuals. The seed will germinate in from 3 to 5 days, and the plants commence to bloom in about 10 weeks, and continue until frost. Give good rich soil and good cultivation to get double flowers. In warm climates shade from the noonday sun. They are very thirsty plants; be sure to water well.

GIANT FLOWERED TEN WEEKS. In finest mixture. Pkt. 10c.

CHOICE MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

SUNFLOWER

GLOBOSUS FISTULOSUS. Flowers immense, from 12 to 15 inches in diameter. Globular and extremely double, the most effective of all annual sunflower. Pkt., 5c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Exceedingly beautiful and showy, plants hardy perennials.

SINGLE FINEST MIXED. Pkt., 5c.

THUNBERGIA. (Black Eyed Susan). Beautiful, rapid growing annual climbers, useful for boxes, vases hanging baskets and the like. Has profusion of flowers in buff, white and orange with dark eyes. Prefers warm sunny situation and grows 4 feet high. Price per pkt., 5c.

VERBENA

Pretty annual creepers flowering all summer.

MAMMOTH WHITE. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH SCARLET. Pkt., 10c.

MAMMOTH PURPLE. Pkt., 10c.

GRANDIFLORA HYBRIDS. In finest mixture Pkt., 5c.

GIGANTEA TYPE MIX. Pkt., 10c.

VIOLETS

SWEET SCENED BLUE. Pkt., 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER

Most rapid climber known. Pkt., 5c; ½ oz., 15c; oz., 25c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN

Choice mixture of annual flowers. Over 25 varieties. Large pkt., 5c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SWEET PEAS

SPENCER VARIETIES OR GIANT ORCHID FLOWERING



Because of such enormous size, of waved or fluted appearance and charming blendings of harmonious colors, this New Type can only be appropriately described as Truly Gigantic "Orchid flowered." The flowers are not only of extremely large size, but are distinct in having the outer edges of the standard and wings beautifully crumpled or waved; the tissue being so full that there is not room for it to lie flatly expanded or smoothly rolled. The standard is broad and tall; the wings are broad, well spread and held erect by the keel.

The stems are very long and strong, and remain in bloom for a much longer period than other varieties of Sweet Peas. In size and quality the blossoms cannot be surpassed for cutting

ZINNIAS

Are undoubtedly among the most showy and ornamental of flowers for either beds or borders.

CHOICE MIXED. Very fine. Pkt., 5c.

DAHLIA, FLOWERING. New. Very large. Pkt., 15c:

DWARF ZINNIAS. Red Riding Hood. Pkt., 10c.

GIANT BURNT ORANGE. This is a quite recent addition to the Giant Class of Zinnias and it is indeed a most outstanding color. The blooms are an appealing shade of burnt orange overcast with a bronze sheen which is more pronounced in the center of the blooms. A striking color. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.15.

GIANT CANARY-YELLOW. This is a variety which should be included in every collection of Zinnias because of its fine size, remarkably massive freely and continuously. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.15.

GIANT CRIMSON. The flowers are of mammoth size, well-rounded form, massive, and always double to the very center. The color is a rich deep crimson with a velvety finish. Pkt., 15c; ¼ oz., 40c; ½ oz., 70c; oz., \$1.15.

GIANT FLESH-PINK. This lovely light shade deserves particular mention because of its pleasing softness. It is a warm apricot or flesh tint. A wonderful flower of large and exquisite form. Blooms very freely. Pkt. 15c; ¼ oz. 40c; ½ oz. 70c; oz. \$1.15.

SUPERB MIXTURE OF GIANT SPENCER HYBRIDS

Containing all varieties named above. Per pkt 10c; per oz., 20c; ¼ lb., 70c.

Can furnish Spencer type in straight colors at: Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; ¼ lb. 75.

ECKFORDS EXTRA FINE MIXED. Contains about fifty varieties and is a splendid assortment of shades and colors. Pkt. 5c; oz.,

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER PLANTS

During April and May we carry a complete line of Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Tobacco, Celery, Celeriac, Peppers and many other vegetable plants.

We also have a line of annual flower plants such as Petunias, Geraniums, Vinca Vine for porch box and hanging baskets.

For bedding purposes Snapdragons, Zinnias, Verbena and all common garden annuals.

MULCH PAPER

A new method of planting that produces bigger, better and earlier crops. Eliminates practically all cultivating and weeding.

MEXICAN CHILI SUPPLIES

	Per lb.
Chili Powders	60c
Loose Garlic	25c
Mexican Chile Pods, Whole.....	50c
Mexican Chile Pepper, Ground.....	60c
Jap Chile Peppers.....	60c
Oregano (Mexican Sage).....	60c
Comeno Seed	50c
Mexican Pinto Beans.....	10c
California Pink Beans.....	10c

Write for Recipe

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BUILDING AN INFORMAL POOL

Excavate a bowl-like depression, leaving sides at about a 45 degree angle. Tamp earth bottom and sides. Line sides and bottom with heavy wire fence mesh, supporting it at a distance of 2 inches from the ground to permit concrete to entirely surround reinforcing. Prepare stiff 1-2-3 concrete mix, using $\frac{1}{2}$ inch stone.

Pour a 4 to 6 inch layer of this concrete, covering sides and bottom, and enclosing wire reinforcing.

Smooth with a trowel. When it has set a few hours waterproof it with a thin coat of cement applied with a trowel or brush.

A coping of field-stone, flat stone or brick may be placed around the rim while concrete is soft. Intake and outlet drains may be installed as in the formal pool if desired; these are often omitted to save expense in small pools, which can be easily filled by garden hose and drained by siphoning.

TUB GARDENS

A tub may seem but a humble beginning for a garden of Waterlilies, but many a successful grower of water plants starts his collection in this easy, economical way. You will be astonished at the number of plants a tub or half a barrel will accommo-

date, and you will be gratified at the results. Tub gardens are popular, and they furnish an excellent medium for interesting a child in the culture of water plants. Hardy or tender varieties may be grown in the tub garden.

WE CAN OFFER THE FOLLOWING FOR LILY POOLS HARDY WATER LILIES

	Each		Each
GLORIOSA —Surely this variety is well named for it would be hard to picture a more glorious sort. Brilliant red and double flowers of exquisite form. We have counted 150 open flowers on a patch 15 feet square. Here all the good qualities are found in one plant. One of the most popular varieties grown.....	\$4.00	MARILAC —White	1.00
PAUL HARIOT —A splendid variety with flowers of large size, canary yellow in color, shading into rich apricot as the flower grows older. An extremely desirable variety.....	3.00	MARILAC —Pink	1.25
EUGENIA DE LAND —Pink.....	1.50	MARILAC —Yellow	1.25
CROMOTELLA —Best yellow.....	2.00	MARILAC ROSE —The deep pink, fragrant flowers are cup-shaped, of good size and substance and freely borne. They are the first to open in the morning. The large leaves are purplish red in the young state, changing to deep green	1.75
SIQUX —Coppery yellow.....	3.00	STAR LILIES , both Pink and Blue.....	2.00
ROSE AREY —Ceresse Pink.....	3.00	BLUE PENNSYLVANIA —Annual, very large..	2.50
GLADSTONE —Finest White	2.00	AUGUST KOCH —Deep Lavender, annual.....	2.50
		FRANK TRELEASE —Beautiful Red, Night bloomer. The deepest colored lily of its class, the flower being a glowing, rich crimson. The leaves are a beautiful dark bronze color.....	2.00

SHALLOW WATER AND OXYGENATING PLANTS

	Each		Each
UMBRELLA PLANTS.....	.25	CALADIUM OR ELEPHANT EAR	10-15-25
NARROW LEAF CAT TAIL.....	.25	WATER LETTUCE.....	.20
BROAD LEAF CAT TAIL.....	.20	WATER POPPY.....	.20
RUSHES .....	.15	FISH MOSS —Per bunch.....	.10
ARROWHEADS .....	.15	WATER HYACINTHS	10-15-20

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

HARDY PERENNIAL ROOTS AND PLANTS

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none that have made the rapid strides in public favor like the Hardy Perennial or old-fashioned garden flower. The love for them of late years has increased so much and it is not surprising when we consider the many uses to which they adapt themselves so readily. There are so many of them that will give an abundant blossom the same year as planted, and for cut flowers we know of no class of plants that will give the same satisfaction for so little care. Planting should be commenced as early as possible, usually about ten days after the frost has lifted. If this is done the plants get well established before the hot weather comes in. In preparing the border, dig deeply and freely, add well decayed stable manure. Plant only when the soil is in a friable condition. It is better to heel plants in if the ground is not in good working order and wait until favorable weather, rather than plant in wet and clammy soil.

ACHILLEA

"THE PEARL." Flowers borne in the greatest profusion the entire summer on strong, erect stems, 2 feet high, of the purest white; as a summer cut bloom it is of great value.

DAISY

BURBANK'S SHASTA. Large snowy-white flowers, in bloom continuously throughout the summer and fall.

DICLYTRA OR DICENTRA

SPECTABILIS (Bleeding Heart or Seal Flower). An old-fashioned favorite; its long racemes of graceful heart-shaped pink flowers are always attractive; it is used largely for forcing, and is perfectly at home in any part of the hardy border, and especially valuable for planting in the shade.

DELPHINIUM

(Hardy Larkspur)

These are deservedly one of the most popular subjects in the hardy border, bold, attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easiest culture; perfectly hardy. They will establish themselves in almost any garden soil, but respond quickly to liberal treatment.

DELPHINIUM IMPORTED HYBRID VARIETIES. Blackmore and Langdon strain. A fine strain surpassing all the other mixtures ordinarily grown.

BELLADONNA. The most popular variety. The sky-blue flowers are freely borne on numerous branching stems throughout the summer.
Strong 1 year old plants.....15c each
Strong 2 year old plants.....25c each

BELLAMOSA. A deep blue form of Belladonna. Same price as Belladonna.

AQUILEGIA OR COLUMBINE

The Columbines are one of the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants, producing their graceful spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage, and are highly prized for cutting.

They are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well drained, sunny position.

COERULEA (Rocky Mountain Columbine). Bright blue and white, long-spurred flowers. 2 year old plants, 25c each.

IMPROVED LONG SPURRED VARIETIES, MIXED. Seeds, 15c. Plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.
MRS. SCOTT ELLIOTT'S LONG SPURRED HYBRIDS. Fine run of colors and distinct shape. Seeds, pkt., 25c; plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

COREOPSIS

LANCEOLATA GRANDIFLORA. One of the most popular hardy plants. The flowers are a rich golden-yellow, of graceful form and invaluable for cutting; the main crop comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer and autumn; it succeeds everywhere. Seeds, per pkt., 10c; plants, each, 20c.

GAILLARDIA

(Blanket Flower)

GRANDIFLORA. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position; beginning to flower in June, they continue the entire season. The large flowers are of gorgeous coloring. The center is dark red brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Excellent for cutting. Seeds, 10c; plants, each, 25c.

GYPSOPHILA

(Baby's Breath)

The Gypsophilas will thrive in any soil in a sunny position, and on account of their gracefully arranged large panicles of minute flowers, should be in every garden.

PANICULATA. A beautiful old-fashioned plant, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. When in bloom during August and September it forms a symmetrical mass 2 to 3 feet in height, and as much through, of minute pure white flowers; forming a beautiful gauze-like appearance. For cutting it is exquisite, especially in combination with high-colored flowers. Plants, 25c. Seeds, pkt., 10c.

HOLLYHOCKS

Whether planted with shrubbery, as clumps on the lawn or in the mixed border, their colossal spikes of bloom produce bold and showy effects, which cannot be secured with any other flowering plant. The Hollyhock requires a deeply dug, well-drained soil, enriched with thoroughly decayed manure, and should be liberally supplied with water during dry weather. A slight protection through the winter will be beneficial; a light covering of loose leaves or evergreen branches will be suitable for this purpose. All colors. Double, each, 20c; seeds, per pkt., 10c.

ALYSSUM

SAXATILE COMPACTUM (Basket of Gold). 1 ft. May-June. Producing masses of golden flowers very early. May be planted effectively with Arabis. Seeds, 10c per pkt. Plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

ASTER

NOVI-BELGH CLOUDY BLUE. 4 ft. September-October. Fine pale blue semi-double flowers. Plants, each, 25c.

BOLTONIA (False Chamomile)

This Aster-like hardy plant is useful for cutting, remaining in bloom a long time; requires good rich soil and an open situation in border or shrubbery.

ASTEROIDES. July-October. 4-6 ft. White. Seeds, 15c per pkt. Plants, 3 for 75c; doz., \$2.50.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

Red, yellow and white. Each, 25c.

LATHYRUS (Perennial Sweet Peas)

Mixed Colors. Seed, pkt., 10c; plants, 25c each.

LINUM (Flax)

PERENNE. A very desirable plant for the border or rockery, growing 1½ feet high, with light, graceful foliage and large blue flowers from May to August. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 15c; doz., \$1.50.

LILY OF THE VALLEY

Each, 10c; per doz., 75c.

TIGER LILY

Each, 15c.

PAPAVER (Poppy)

NUDICAULE (Iceland Poppy). Elegant free-flowering plants bearing flowers in abundance all summer; 15 inches. May to August. Yellow orange, white, mixed. Seeds, pkt., 10c.

ORIENTALE (Oriental Poppy). For gorgeous coloring, the Oriental Poppies have few rivals among hardy plants. They produce magnificent effect in shrubberies and herbaceous borders, while for cutting they are invaluable; 3 feet. May to June.

MRS. PERRY. Delicate Salmon rose. Seeds, pkt., 25c. Plants, 25c.

PRINCESS VICTORIA LOUISE. Large flower, soft lilac rose color. Seeds, pkt., 15c. Plants, each, 25c.

ORIENTALE RED. Very striking color. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c.

PENTSTEMON

BARBATUS TORREYI (Scarlet Beard Tongue). Close-set spikes of small brilliant scarlet flowers; July and August. The flower stems shoot straight up from the ground 3 to 4 feet, and are brightly attractive as they nod and sway above surrounding plantings. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PHYSOSTEGIA (False Dragon Head)

3-4 ft. Flowers in August. Extremely beautiful with spikes of rosy pink, lilac or white flowers, which are tube-shaped similar to a tiny antirrhinum blossom. The buds and flowers grow on the stem as if growing four sides of a square; very attractive foliage surrounding the graceful spikes. Seeds, per pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

PHYSALIS

FRANCHETTI (Chinese Lantern Plant). 1½ ft. Flowers yellow with dark center. Produces balloon-like husks the second year from seed, which turn bright red when ripe and resemble Chinese lanterns. Seeds, 10c per pkt. Plants, 3 for 65c; doz., \$2.00.

PLATYCODON (Balloon Flower or Japanese Bell Flower)

GRANDIFLORUM. The Platycodon are closely allied to the Campanula and form neat branched bushes of upright habit, 2 to 2½ feet high, producing their attractive blue or white flowers from July to October, deservedly one of the most popular hardy plants. Blue or Mixed Seeds, pkt., 10c; plants, blue only, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

PYRETHRUM ROSEUM (Painted Daisy)

Seed, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c; per doz., \$2.50.

SEDUM

Fine plants for rock gardens, ruins, banks and walls, preferring open, loamy soil and stones. They will, however, flourish anywhere in city or country and stand dry weather. They are especially suited to sunny locations. Each, 25c. Plants only.

VERONICA (Speedwell)

SPICATA. Long spikes of bright blue flowers; 2 feet. July and August. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES MIXED. Seeds, pkt., 10c.

STATICE (Sea Lavender)

LATIFOLIA. 2 feet. Dense branching plumes of deep blue flowers. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 20c.

SWEET WILLIAM

Well known, free blooming, hardy perennial plants which produce masses of lovely, brilliant, sweet-scented flowers through a long period, making a splendid effect in beds. One foot high. Flowers are borne on heads or umbels with individual flowers nearly an inch across. Color white, pink, crimson, purple, etc., with rich markings. Seeds, pkt. 10c. Plants, each, 20c.

RUDBECKIA**(Cone Flower)**

Indispensable plants for the hardy border; grow and thrive anywhere, giving a wealth of bloom which are well suited for cutting.

"GOLDEN GLOW." We question if any other hardy perennial plant has ever met with greater popularity than this. It is a strong, robust grower, attaining a height of 5 to 6 feet, and produces masses of double golden yellow Cactus Dahlia-like flowers from July to September. Plants, each, 20c.

CANTERBURY BELLS (Campanula Medium). Beautiful large bell-shaped flowers in blue, rose and white colors. The medium is the most satisfactory of the Campanulas. It grows 3 feet high on good soil and blooms for a long time. If flowers are cut immediately upon fading and if planted in a half-shady place. Plants, each, 20c. Seeds, 10c pkt.

HARDY GARDEN PINKS**(Mixed)**

Strong, year-old roots grown from seeds from fine strain. Each, 25c.

IRIS

Easily grown and live for years. Bloom for several weeks. Common varieties, each, 10c.

HARDY FERN

HARDY FERN. From the Black Hills of South Dakota we gather each year large quantities of hardy ferns in a number of varieties. These are specially valuable for the north and east sides of the house, along the north side of fences, or where they are protected from the direct southern rays of the sun. They do well in shady, moist situations. We consider this one of the most satisfactory plants for the shady, cool places. Large clumps, each, 35c; \$1.50; 10, \$1.90.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PEONIES

Hardy as the Oak---Once Planted all is Done
Increasing In Size and Beauty With Age

The Peony is now beyond all doubt the most popular of all the hardy, herbaceous plants. During recent years it has been so vastly improved that now large acreages are being devoted to growing cut flowers for market, so beautiful and highly prized are the blossoms. Peonies will thrive anywhere and in any garden soil. Plant in good soil, but not on freshly manured ground. All the fertilizer should be placed on top after the ground is frozen. A liberal dressing every year will produce fine flowers. Set the roots slanting with the topmost buds three inches below the surface.

For permanent planting, Peonies should be set 3 to 4 feet apart each way, and left undisturbed for at least ten years, when they may be taken up, divided and re-set.



FESTIVA MAXIMA. The best known Peony; flower of immense size, 7 to 8 inches in diameter; snow white, with some red spots on the edges of the center petals. Very early.

EDULIS SUPERBA. (Lemon 1824.) Earliest bright clear pink with silvery reflex. Best cut-flower. Each, 50c.

FELIX CROUSSE. A rich, even, dazzling ruby red. Strong grower. Finest variety for cutting. Each, 50c.

PINK. (Unnamed) 35c.

RED. (Unnamed) 35c.

WHITE. (Unnamed) 35c; 3 for \$1.00.

LIATRIS (Kansas Gay Feather)

PECNOSTACHYA. One of the choicest and boldest species. Flowers purple in dense spikes, which bloom a long time. Foliage thick and grass-like; excellent for masses in the border. 4 to 5 ft. July-August. Plants, 3 for 85c; doz., \$2.50.

LUPINS

LUPINUS (Polyphyllus). Most beautiful hardy border plants producing tufts of soft green foliage, from which arise in continuous succession the stately spikes of bloom. June to September. Each, 25c.

GEUM

Beautiful hardy perennial, bearing profusely large, showy double flowers, an elegant flower for bouquets. June and July; 12 inches.

LADY STRATHEDEN (New). Double, golden yellow. Seeds, pkt., 25c.

MRS. BRADSHAW. Large, double, brilliant scarlet flowers. Seeds, pkt., 10c. Plants, each, 25c; doz., \$2.50.

HARDY PHLOX

The beauty and usefulness of these grand border plants give them a deservedly first place amongst hardy plants. They succeed in almost any soil enriched with manure, but are much benefited by a mulching of well rotted manure in spring, and in hot weather an occasional soaking of water. If the first flower spikes are cut off as soon as over, and the plants are given a good soaking, a second crop of bloom extending until late in the fall may be expected. The best effects to be had with Phlox are produced by planting masses of each color.

BRIDESMAID. Pure white with crimson eye, 40 in.

CHAMPS ELYSEE. Fine dark purple. 24 in.

ECLAREUR. Brilliant rosy magenta. Lighter halo. 32 in.

ISEBAY. Fine salmon pink. 36 in.

MRS. CHAS. DORR. Blue mauve. Tall. 42 in.

MRS. JENKINS. Pure white. Robust grower. 30 in.

MRS. R. P. STRUTHERS. Bright rosy-red with crimson eye.

RHEINLANDER. Beautiful salmon pink. 32 in.

RICHARD WALLACE. Pure white, crimson eye. 40 in.

RYNSTROM. Deep pink, large flowers. 48 in.

VON LASSBURG. The largest of all pure white. 28 in.

SUBULATA ROSEA. A pretty, delicate, soft pale rose, with distinct red eye.

Any of above, each, 25c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

HARDY ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS

The planting of shrubs and shade trees adds to the beauty of the home surroundings, whether city residence or country home. The effect produced in future years should not be lost sight of by anyone desiring to increase the value of property.

All shrubs offered below are two or more years old, transplanted. Prices are f. o. b. at express office, but not prepaid.

BARBERRY (*Thunbergiana*)

Dwarf, neat, and dense of growth, yet graceful because of its drooping branches. Yellow flowers are followed by vivid scarlet fruits, the foliage changing in fall to scarlet and gold. Each, 60c.

BUDDLEYA

(Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac)

VARIABLES VEITCHIANA. A medium-size shrub, producing long, lilac-like blooms from twenty to thirty inches long. It requires some protection during the winter months. Pale lilac. Two-year stock. Each, 60c.

BUSH HONEYSUCKLE

LONICERA. A beautiful shrub of upright habit, producing a wealth of blooms during May, which are followed by vari-colored fruits. The foliage is a clear, glossy green and admirably adapted to screen purposes. Pink and red. Three to four feet. Each, 60c.

PHILADELPHUS

(*Syringia* or Mock Orange)

Vigorous growing shrubs, with fine pure white flowers and bright, handsome foliage. Each, 60c.

PLICATUM (*Japan Snowball*)

Used Extensively for decorating. Flowers pure white, large balls, frequently borne in clusters of five or six. Each, 60c.

WEIGELA

Beautiful shrubs, bloom June and July; very desirable for border or grouping. Double white and double pink. Each, 60c.

SPIREAS

ANTHONY WATERER. A valuable and distinct variety; color bright crimson. It is of dwarf, dense growth, never exceeding thirty inches in height; in bloom the entire summer and fall. Each, 60c.

THUNBERGII. One of the most charming of all low-growing shrubs, with fine delicate foliage and a profusion of small white flowers in spring. Each, 60c.

VAN HOUTTEI. The grandest of all the white Spireas. It is of compact habit and a beautiful ornament for the lawn at any season, but when in flower it is a complete fountain of white bloom, the foliage hardly showing. Clusters of twenty to thirty white florets make up the raceme, and are set close along the drooping stems. Each, 50c.

HEDGE PLANTS

CALIFORNIA PRIVET (*Amor River*). The great hedging plant, conceded the best plant for hedging purposes. Remarkable for the beauty of its ever-green foliage and strong, regular, symmetrical growth. Foliage dark green, very glossy and wax-like; hardy everywhere. Better than Boxwood. Large plants, two years old, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.50; per 100, \$12.00.

DEUTZIA (*Pride of Rochester*)

Early spring flowering shrub with long, graceful spikes of white flowers from every bud or eye; handsome lawn shrub. Each, 60c.

ALMOND FLOWERING

PRUNUS SINENSIS. An old favorite; blooms early in the spring before the leaves appear; very attractive in borders and foundation plantings; in two colors, either pink or white. Valuable because of its early flowering period. Each, \$1.00.

FORSYTHIA (*Viridissima*)

Graceful, drooping plant, with bright yellow sprays of flowers. Each, 50c.

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA

GRANDIFLORA. Blooms profusely from July until frost, in immense white panicles, often measuring ten to twelve inches, gradually changing to rose color. Each, 75c.

ARBORESCENS GRANDIFLORA. Comparative-ly an unknown variety that was found growing wild in the woods on the Ohio River that deserves attention. It is dwarf in habit, growing about 3 feet in height at maturity. Is perfectly hardy and grows best in a shady place. It produces panicles of white snowball-like blossoms from May until September. Two-year. Two to three feet. Each, 75c.

ALTHEA, OR ROSE OF SHARON. Valuable because they bloom so profusely in late summer when other flowers are scarce. They form beautiful groups of hedges their variety of colors making it possible to use quantities of them even in small grounds.

PURPLE LILAC. An old-fashioned shrub which will never lose its popularity. Price, 35c each; \$3.00 per dozen.

HARDY CLIMBING VINES

AMELOPSIS VEITCHII

(*Boston Ivy*)

One of the finest climbers for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage. Each, 50c.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA

TRUMPET VINE. Clings to bark or walls; fern-like foliage, orange, scarlet; trumpet-shaped flowers. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

CLEMATIS

JACKMANNI. Probably the most beautiful climber in cultivation, with rich, deep, velvety purple flowers. Two-year-old roots. Each, \$1.00; dozen, \$10.00.

PANICULATA. This is a valuable Japanese introduction; one of the newest additions to our list of hardy climbers; a very strong, vigorous plant and as easily grown as the common. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

CHINESE WISTARIA

Beautiful climber of rapid growth, producing long, pendulous clusters of pale purple flowers, is very hardy. Each, 75c; dozen, \$7.50.

CHINESE KUDZU VINE

JACK AND THE BEANSTALK VINE. A vine that will grow and flourish where nothing else will. Invaluable for covering fences, porches, old dead trees. Its large, bright green leaves afford a dense shade. It is hardy and will last for many years. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

HONEYSUCKLE

HALLEANA. White, sweet scented. Each, 50c; dozen, \$5.00.

HYBRID TEA ROSES

Field Grown

ROSES may be grown in any open, sunny position, if possible, sheltered from north winds and clear of all roots and shrubs. The best soil for roses is sod from an old pasture and well rotted cow manure. Dig the bed deep, as roses will not do well unless the ground is well drained. Spring is the best time for planting. Throughout the summer the surface of the soil should be cultivated weekly. The Tea and Hybrid Tea varieties can be set 18 inches apart and the Hybrid Perpetual varieties 2 feet apart.

COLUMBIA. It is of strong vigorous habit of growth and exceptionally free-blooming. The flowers, which are of good size, are perfect in form, both in bud and when fully expanded. In color it is a most pleasing shade of rose pink and delightfully fragrant. Each, 75c.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. This is a rose for everybody, succeeding under the most ordinary conditions. In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant; a free, strong grower and in bloom all the time. Each, 75c.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. The flowers are extra large and of more than ordinary beauty. The bright cherry red on the outside of the broad petals and the shining silvery white on the inside make a double-colored bloom. Fine autumn bloomer and a favorite with all rose lovers. Each, 75c.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. As hardy as any of the Hybrid Tea Roses, and blooms from early spring until late frosts; fully as free-blooming as any Tea Rose. Color, delicate creamy white; large, full double flowers and very fragrant. The buds are very long and pointed and the blooms are large and of a lovely flesh color, shaded white and suffused pale pink; delicately perfumed. Vigorous grower; very free bloomer. Each, 75c.

KILLARNEY. It has all the good qualities demanded in a rose. The buds are very long and pointed and the blooms are large and of lovely flesh color, shaded white and suffused pale pink, deliciously perfumed. Vigorous grower; very free bloomer. Each, 75c.

LADY HILLINGTON. Deep apricot yellow, beautiful in both bud and flower, vigorous grower, and a free bloomer. Each, 75c.

LOS ANGELES. Los Angeles is, by all odds, one of the finest roses ever introduced. The growth is very vigorous and produces a continuous succession of longstemmed flowers of a luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shaded with translucent gold at the base of the petals. Each, 75c.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (T.) An offspring of the favorite variety Ophelia. All colors of Ophelia are intensified, making it a symphony of bright pink, apricot and gold. Is fuller petaled, more prolific, and of greater color appeal. The buds are a rich Indian red, yellow at base. Each, 75c.

MRS. AARON WARD. A remarkably floriferous variety of strong, vigorous, but compact growth; the flowers, which are of splendid form, full double, are equally attractive when full blown as in the bud state; in color a distinct Indian yellow, shading lighter toward the edges. Each, 75c.

OPHELIA. The blooms are large in size, full in form, and of very attractive appearance. The color is light salmon pink flesh, shading yellow at the base of the petals. Each, 75c.

RADIANCE. An ideal bedding rose of American origin that continues to produce its large flowers throughout the most unfavorable summer weather when frequently many other varieties fail, in color a brilliant carmine pink, with salmon pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals; truly a rose for every garden. Each, 75c.

RED RADIANCE. Flowers clear cerise-red. Size, foliage, growth and habit same as in the parent Radiance. A fine variety for outdoor planting. Each, 75c.

CLIMBING ROSES

Plants heavy two year No. 1 equal or superior to those offered by others for at least double our prices. We are able to make these prices on account of the large number we sell each season.

AMERICAN PILLAR. Large single flowers of rich rosy-pink, approaching brilliant carmine, just a glint of white at center and golden-yellow stamens. A profusion of bloom almost covering the foliage, grows thick, vigorous canes and broad, dark green leaflets, tough, shining and insect proof. A new and valuable climber. Each, 75c.

CLIMBING SUNBURST. A true Sunburst of vigorous climbing habit. Each, 75c.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. The famous crimson-cluster climber, so extremely effective when grown on pillars and trellises. Makes shoots 8 to 10 feet long in a season. Flowers are produced, from ground to tip, in large pyramidal clusters of thirty to forty. Each, 75c.

DOCTOR VAN FLEET. One of the newer types of climbers which combines absolute hardness with flowers as large as in the Tea and Noisette class. The variety shows a mass of beautiful clustered buds, which open out into large shapely flowers; delicate flesh pink. An admirable cutting variety with stems 12 to 18 inches long. Each, 75c.

DOROTHY PERKINS. Clear shell pink with flowers borne in clusters; full and double. This is without question one of the very finest of all climbing roses. Each, 75c.

EXCELSA. Known as the Red Dorothy Perkins, a very valuable addition to our list of roses. Has intense crimson scarlet double flowers in brilliant clusters set in glossy shining foliage, and one of the handsomest of the red climbers. Each, 75c.

FLOWER OF FAIRFIELD. A few years ago when the Crimson Rambler, the hardy beautiful red climbing rose, was introduced it went over the country like wildfire. Millions of them are growing in the United States today and producing thousands of flowers each. During their blooming period, which last two or three weeks, they are a mass of crimson flame. The Flower of Fairfield is equally as beautiful, but is a perpetual rose, blooming all summer. Each, 75c.

HIAWATHA (H.W.) Glowing ruby-crimson, with a clear white eye. Single flowers in clusters; light glossy green foliage; a seedling from Crimson Rambler; excellent for climbing, trailing and forcing. Each, 75c.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER. No other Rose, in any class, can compare with this for brilliancy of color which is maintained until the petals fall. The flowers, a vivid scarlet, are of good size, semi-double, very freely produced in clusters of from 3 to 20 flowers each on much branched canes, the plants being literally covered from top to bottom with bloom. It is of strong climbing habit and hardy. This is one of the most popular climbing roses. Each, 75c.

SILVER MOON (H. W.) Clear silvery-white, with a mass of bright yellow stamens; petals of splendid substance and beautifully cupped; exceedingly large and fragrant flowers; growth vigorous and very free blooming. A wonderful rose. Each, 75c.

THOUSAND BEAUTIES (Tausendschoen). The most sensational climbing rose yet introduced. A single cluster of flowers is a bouquet in itself. Blooms profusely from the beginning of June to the last of July. Individual flowers of graceful form. The color is the most delicate shade of soft pink, changing to carmine on reverse of petals when fully expanded. Each, 75c.

JESSIE OR RED BABY RAMBLER (P.) Bright cherry crimson similar to Richmond in color and non-fading; claimed to excel all Baby Ramblers in beauty and color. Splendid for pot culture, bedding and massing. Blooms constantly until frost. Each, 75c.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS, ROOTS AND PLANTS

CANNAS

The Canna has long been considered an almost indispensable plant for flower garden or lawn embellishment. So popular have they become and so thoroughly are they adapted for bedding purposes, that every summer thousands of them are planted in all the parks, cemeteries and private places in the country. A more gorgeous sight can scarcely be imagined than the many great masses of them of all colors we frequently see. The flowers are produced in great clusters throughout the entire summer.



CANNA, FLORENCE VAUGHAN.

FLORENCE VAUGHAN. Five feet. A magnificent variety; golden yellow, dotted with spots of bright scarlet; foliage green.

KING HUMBERT. Five feet. In this grand Canna we have a combination of the highest type of flowers with the finest bronze foliage. Its flowers measure six inches in diameter, produced in gigantic trusses, a brilliant orange-scarlet with bright red markings; foliage broad and massive, of a rich coppery-bronze.

YELLOW KING HUMBERT. Four feet. Foliage very dark green, flowers a deep rich yellow, softly spotted and blotched with bright red; measuring 5 to 7 inches across, individual petals 3 to 3½ inches in diameter. An orchid flowering sport of the well-known variety, King Humbert. Some plants will occasionally give a scarlet or scarlet-striped flower, which we consider an improvement rather than a defect.

APRICOT. Four feet. The color is a buff-yellow base overspread with salmon-pink, making a mass effect of rich apricot.

THE PRESIDENT.—The ideal pink bedding Canna; flowers large, in good sized trusses. An unusual shade and one not found in any other variety. Height 3½ feet.

FIREBIRD. Scarlet red. Orchid flowering. Green foliage, 5 to 6 feet high.

CITY OF PORTLAND. 4 feet. Large green leaves. Flowers bright pink. The best pink on the market.

VENUS. 4 feet. A rosy pink with border of creamy yellow. Green foliage.

MADAME CROZY. Four feet. Still the leading Canna of its kind and color. The flowers are borne in great clusters; color a glossy brilliant vermilion bordered with gold; foliage bright.

EUREKA. Four feet. Remarkably free-flowering variety and with its striking white flowers, which first appear cream, makes a very effective show in conjunction with a good scarlet such as King Humbert. A robust grower, forming sturdy, shapely plants quickly.

CINNAMON VINE

A lovely climber, taking its name from the peculiar fragrance of its delicate white flowers. The leaves are heart-shaped, bright, glossy green. Growth is very rapid, reaching about eight feet in height; quite hardy.

MADEIRA VINE

The Madeira vine is of rapid growth, with dense and beautiful foliage, twining to great height. It grows anywhere, but does better in a warm, sunny, sheltered location. It is also a very pretty plant for training around the windows in the house.

HARDY LILIES.

AURATUM. The glorious, gold-banded lily of Japan and one of the most superb plants in cultivation. Its immense ivory-white flowers are thickly studded with yellow and crimson spots, while in the center of each petal is a golden band, fading at its edges into the white. Such choice bulbs as we offer, if well cared for, will give from five to ten magnificent flowers the first year and under good cultivation will, after becoming well established, give from ten to fifty blossoms.

SPECIOSUM ALBUM. Pure white flowers with a greenish band through the center of each petal; of great substance, very fragrant. One of the best for general culture.

SPECIOSUM RUBRUM. No words can overstate the brilliant beauty of these famous Japanese lilies. The six broad white or pink petals are thickly dotted with rose or crimson spots and the graceful form and brilliant color make them very effective and desirable. Especially thrifty Bulbs.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS

GLADIOLI

You are sure of fine flowers if you plant *Gladiolus*, the most attractive of all summer flowering bulbs. They need only a little culture to keep the weeds down, will grow in any good garden soil and with ordinary rainfall seldom fail to flower the same season because their growth is assured from the stored up strength in the bulbs. Wonderful improvements have been made recently in the size and colorings of these flowers. Plant about the 1st of May.

AMERICA. One of the best *Gladioli* in existence. The color is a most beautiful soft pink, very much like the Enchantress Carnation. Individual flowers are very large and massive, and as a group or in vases there is no other flower which can excel it in effectiveness.

PEACE. Flowers are of perfect paper white, with a slight pink shade on lower half of the petal. The spike is set solid and perfect with the flowers from top to bottom.

MRS. FRANCIS KING. A new variety which excited great comment and admiration, both for size of flower and beauty; the color of the flower is a light scarlet; the flowers are very large, usually measuring from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inches in diameter and are borne on long stems with from 4 to 6 flowers open at a time.

BARON HULOT. Good-sized flower, well arranged on straight spikes; color, dark violet bordering on blue.

HALLEY. Delicate salmon-pink, slightly roseate, the lower petals showing a creamy blotch bisected by a red stripe. One of the earliest to bloom.

PINK BEAUTY. The earliest flowering *Gladiolus*. Rose with dark blotch.

SCHWABEN. An imported variety having strong spikes with well expanded flowers of clear yellow with dark blotch in center.

PANAMA. A favorite with *Gladiolus* fanciers. Similar to America, but is of a rich rose-pink.

WILLY WIGMAN. A white ground delicately tinted rose and having a large carmine blotch on the lower petals. A most desirable variety.

WAR. One of the best Red in existence.

PERFECTION MIXTURE. Includes the above and many other named varieties selected to give a proper color proportion. There is nothing finer than this mixture.



KUNDERDI GLORY.



CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

(Elephant's Ear.)

ESCULENTUM. This is one of the handsomest of ornamental leaved plants. Roots obtained in the spring will make good plants in the summer. Leaves three feet or more in length, nearly as broad. Mammoth bulbs and Selected bulbs.

TUBEROSES

The bulbs we offer are unsurpassed in blooming qualities and purity of strain. In this latitude May 1st is ample time to plant in the open ground, but the bulbs can be started in pots much earlier if desired.

EXCELSIOR PEARL. Short stalks, long spikes, large flowers, full, double and sweet; mammoth bulbs. Mexican long spike crest single flowers.

MEXICAN. Single, ever-blooming.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

DAHLIAS

These plants are so well known that no description is necessary. No garden should be without some of these brilliant autumn flowers.

The Dahlia requires a sunny location in light, well fertilized soil, a liberal supply of water and plenty of space in which to grow. Roots ready for delivery in April.

DECORATIVE DAHLIAS

MINNIE BURGIE. A large dark red flower of beautiful form and borne on long stems.

QUEEN MARY. A beautiful true shade of pink. Large flowers on stiff stems.

TANGIER RED. A sturdy grower. Flowers a rich crimson of fine form.

PRINCE OF ORANGE. Very striking. Soft golden yellow tipped bronzy red; effective under artificial light, perfect form, on long, erect stems.

ELLA CLINE. Pure white. Very large, full flowers. Florets serrated at points, giving the flowers a fine feathery appearance.

CACTUS DAHLIAS

J. H. JACKSON. Beautiful pure garnet. Splendid form and free bloomer.

BIANCA. Deep rosy pink with lighter center. A distinct and valuable variety as the flowers keep a long time after cutting.

OUR DAHLIAS ARE ALL GROWN IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, NEBR.

FERTILIZERS, INOCULATION and INSECTICIDES

All tools, sprayers, insecticides, fertilizers, poultry supplies, etc., listed on following pages, subject to market changes.

PULVERIZED SHEEP MANURE. Especially prepared and recommended for lawns, parks, boulevards, flowers and shrubbery of all kinds. It is in a finely pulverized state, absolutely free of weed seeds, due to the extreme heat to which it is exposed during manufacture, and contains food in quickly available form. It is also practically odorless and does not give the lawn an undesirable appearance when applied.

HYDRATED LIME. Lime is the proper material to use on sour or acid soils. Garden soils and lawns that have been cropped year after year need lime. Lime acts as a corrective. Though not considered a fertilizer, it does liberate the elements in fertilizers and soils necessary for plant growth. Lime should be applied to the lawn in the fall and early spring, 1 lb. to 25 sq. ft. A trial will prove its value. 10-lb. bags, 35c. 50-lb. bags, \$1.25. 100-lb. bags, \$2.00.

DRIED BLOOD. For top dressing, for mixing with the soil and for applying in liquid form, it is one of the best and safest nitrogenous fertilizers. It is splendid for roses, carnations, chrysanthemums and all kinds of pot plants. Price: 5 lbs., 45c; 10 lbs., 85c; 25 lbs., \$2.25; 50 lbs., \$3.75; 100 lbs., \$6.75.

GRANULATED PEAT MOSS. Is used with good results in flower and vegetable beds, around bush fruit, vines, shrubs, hedges and under fruit and ornamental trees. Peat Moss stimulates the development of roots of all plants, which results in a quickened growth, because of the improved water and air supply highly recommended for top dressing on lawns as it guarantees a soil that is light and friable, has good drainage and will not crust or bake after watering. 1-lb., pkg. 25c; Large Bale (covers 240 square feet one inch deep, \$5.50.

MRS. WARNER. A magnificent flower of largest size with suffused blush.

MRS. LONSDALE. Very large, clear salmon pink, the best cactus.

SHOW DAHLIAS

DOROTHY PEACOCK. Show. Delicate pink. Well-formed flowers with long stems. Very desirable for cutting. This is an old standard dahlia which every dahlia grower has retained from its introduction, on account of its exquisitely beautiful color and perfectly round, ball-shaped flower. One of the freest blooming dahlias in cultivation.

CUBAN GIANT. Richest dazzling cardinal red. Strong, vigorous grower and free bloomer on long stems. Best red show dahlia for cutting.

ROBERT BROOMFIELD. Large, pure white. Reliable.

YELLOW DUKE. A free flowering, long stemmed variety; its full quilled blooms of primrose yellow being exceedingly soft and pretty.

UNNAMED DOUBLE DAHLIAS. Good sorts. Red, white, pink and yellow.

NITRATE OF SODA, OR CHILI SALTPEPER

NITRATE OF SODA is the cheapest and best form in which to apply nitrogen to plants. Gardeners who are using farm manure should continue to use it, but use Nitrate of Soda in addition to other fertilizers.

BONE FERTILIZER. Bone fertilizer is recognized as a reliable all around fertilizer. It is especially rich in nitrogen and other plant requirements. Bone meal fertilizer is used for garden, lawn, hardy perennial beds, potting soil, and is a valuable fertilizer to be used for indoor plants, bulbs, etc., especially to be recommended for Ferns. 1 lb., 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 10 lbs., 60c; 50 lbs., \$2.50; 100 lbs., \$4.50. worms, cabbage lice and worms. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 75c.

BLACK LEAF 40. A concentrated solution of nicotine sulphate for spraying vegetables, fruits and flowers to destroy sucking insects. One oz. bottle, 35c; ¼ lb. tin \$1.25; 2 lb. tin \$3.25.

TOBACCO DUST. For dusting plants affected with aphids, also used on squash vines and melons and now largely used for fumigating. 1 lb. 10c; 5 lbs., 40c; 25 lbs., \$1.50.

KEROSENE EMULSION. (Liquid.) Used as a summer wash against scale, plant lice and aphids. Ready for use by simply adding water. Qt., 55c; ½ gal., \$1.00; gal., \$1.50.

SLUG SHOT, HAMMOND'S. To destroy potato bugs and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice and worms. 1 lb., 20c; 5 lbs.,

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES



ACME GARDEN GUARD

No Sprayers, No Water, No Mixing. Dust on plants from sifter top carton or through burlap sack. Acme Garden Guard is the strongest garden insecticide of its type on the market—yet safe to use. Ideal for the housewife to use.

For Use On

Cabbage, Cauliflower, Tomato, Plants, Melon Vines, Currant and Gooseberry Bushes and other vegetables, bowers and shrubs of many kinds.

The Bordeaux Mixture in Garden Guard acts, in a measure, as a fungicide.

Prices 1 pound sifter carton—25c

5 pound paper bag—75c

ACME PARIS GREEN

The deep, rich emerald color stamps Acme Paris Green as a standard of quality. Always uniform, fluffy and free running, it assures the user of maximum results. When used dry will not clog the dusting machinery.

For potato bugs, use from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a level tablespoonful to 1 gallon of water. Apply as a dust on cotton, using 1 part Paris Green, 1 part flour, 5 parts lime. On tobacco, use as a dust alone or mixed with Arsenate of Lead.

Prices $\frac{1}{4}$ pound cartons—20c

1 pound cartons—50c

5 pound cartons—\$2.25

ACME 2-WAY SPRAY

An approved balanced insecticide and Fungicide containing 14% Arsenate of Lead and 83% Bordeaux Mixture—2 results with one spray.

Controls Insects, Combats Blight, Stimulates Foliage.

Easy to apply—wet or dry

—For dusting, apply lightly, as it comes in the package.

In spraying apples, grapes, muskmelons, potatoes, squash,

and tomatoes, use $\frac{9}{16}$ level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

On pears, sour cherries, egg plant and peppers, use 7 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Prices $\frac{1}{2}$ pound carton—25c

1 pound carton—45c

4 pound carton \$1.25

ACME BORDEAUX MIXTURE

Prevents large losses caused by blight, rot, mildew, scab, anthracnose, and certain other fungous diseases, will stimulate strawberries, pecans, potatoes and tomatoes, use 8 level tablespoonfuls, use 9 level table grapes, currants, gooseberries, crease the harvest. On apples, plant growth and greatly in-

For spraying sour cherries, spoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

pears, plums, celery, beans, oranges, grape fruit and lemons, use 6 level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

Prices 1 pound carton—40c

4 pound paper bags—\$1.20

ACME LONDON PURPLE

Costs Less; Results Best. London Purple has for years been the South's favorite control for the cotton worm, and, possessing better sticking power than most other insecticides, makes it a favored spray for potatoes and tobacco.

An ideal insecticide to dust.

On potatoes, use $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{2}{3}$ level tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

On cotton, dust with 1 part London Purple and 5 parts lime. On tobacco for horn worm and flea beetle, use as a dust.

Prices $\frac{1}{4}$ pound carton—15c

1 pound carton—50c

4 pound bag—\$1.50



ACME ALL-AROUND SPRAY

or Fungus, Aphid and Beetles.

Price $\frac{1}{4}$ pound carton—45c

1 pound carton—95c

ACME SPRAY SOAP

Price 1 pound carton—30c

5 pound carton—\$1.10

ACME BAIT-M FOR CUT WORMS

Price 1 pound carton—30c

3 pound carton—55c

ACME ARSENATE OF LEAD

It kills the bugs, sticks to the leaves and does not burn or injure the foliage.

While these qualities make it the favorite spray for fruit trees, it also gives splendid results on vegetables and tobacco.

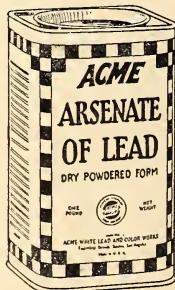
Arsenate of Lead is recommended to control leaf eating insects on apples, cherries, currants, gooseberries, grapes, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, pecans, asparagus, beans, cabbage, cauliflower, potatoes, tomatoes and tobacco.

When dusting fruit, add 5 parts hydrated lime. Vegetables, 8 parts lime.

Prices $\frac{1}{2}$ pound carton—25c

1 pound carton—45c

4 pound bag—\$1.25



ACME LIME SULFUR

Acme Lime Sulfur is a standard 33° Baume Lime and sulphur solution, converted into dry powdered form, having all the effectiveness without the bother in handling.

For dormant spraying in the fall or early spring against Scale, Peach Blight, Leaf Curl, and Twig Borer, use 9-11 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

For summer spraying against Scab, Soot and Blotch, use from $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water.

On oranges and lemons— $\frac{2}{3}$ to 3 tablespoonfuls to 1 gallon of water will control Red Spider and Mites.

Prices 1 pound can—35c

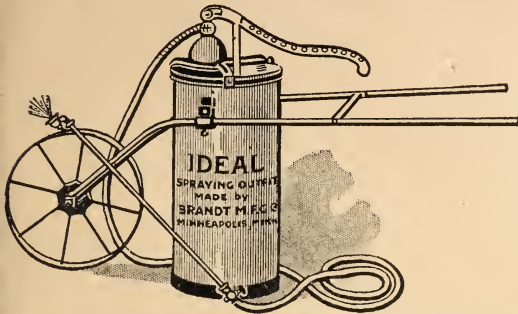
5 pound can—\$1.25

10 pound can—\$2.10



SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

"IDEAL" SPRAYING OUTFIT



Designed to meet the requirements of the small gardener and fruit grower. The tank holds 15 gallons and is mounted so liquid will not slop or spill, and is easy to wheel and handle. A pressure of 150 lbs. can be easily maintained. Equipment consists of ten feet $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch pressure hose, ten feet pipe extension (3 pieces): one brass shut-off cock; one Brandt Ideal nozzle.

AUTO SPRAY NO. 9B



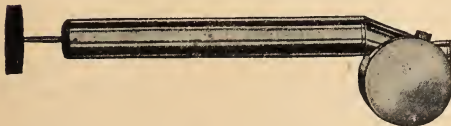
Works automatically for 6 to 15 minutes, according to the nozzle opening. It may be started in 15 seconds by a few strokes of the plunger.

The "Auto Spray" has a capacity of four gallons, and when properly charged contains three gallons of solution and one gallon compressed air. Eight to twelve strokes of the plunger will compress the air, and two pumpings will discharge the entire

contents. Three gallons of solution or one charge will easily cover one-half acre of potatoe or other similar crop.

StimUplant
Makes a
Wonder Garden

AUTO SPRAY NO. 28



A general purpose sprayer, for farm, stable or garden uses. Handles fly-oils, bug poisons and disinfectants. Has large powerful pump.

50c.

Solution tank is made from heavy IX tin and is so constructed that the sprayer will not tip over when filling. Capacity one quart.

YOUR SPRAYING PROBLEMS

THE STANDARD SPRAYER.

If you have several hundred trees, buy the STANDARD and 20 or 30 feet of hose; put a barrel on a sled or drag and you are ready to spray from 300 to 500 trees a day.

If you grow potatoes, you need the Knapsack and Extension. Ten acres a day is the easy capacity of this outfit.

One man with a STANDARD will actually accomplish more work than three men with an ordinary outfit costing from \$35.00 to \$50.00.

The STANDARD SPRAY PUMP is not merely a "bucket" pump. It is a Bucket, Barrel or Knapsack pump as desired.

If you have only 20 or 30 trees to spray the STANDARD with the usual 3' foot length of hose and a bucket will do your work nicely.

If you keep chickens, you will want the Curved Extension. This helps in spraying around roosts, nests and corners of the chicken house.

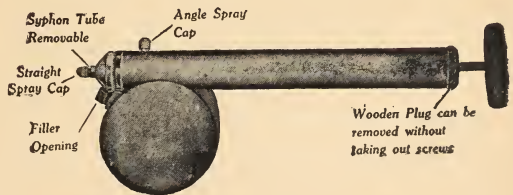
The STANDARD is very efficient for whitewash-vehicles, veterinary injections, dampening tobacco, ing, disinfecting live stock, fire protection, washing pumping out boats, etc., etc.

CYANOGAS "A" DUST

For killing ground squirrels, ground hogs, rats and mice, ants, grape leaf hopper, grape mealy bug, moles, gophers, prairie dogs, yellow jackets and wasps.

Price 1 pound—75c
5 pounds—\$3.00

CONTINUOUS SPRAYER NO. 25



As the name implies, is so constructed that it not only sprays on the downward stroke of the plunger, but also when it is drawn back, thus causing a continuous mist-like spray.

Two spray caps—one straight, the other at an angle for reaching under leaves or spraying directly down. Construction of tank permits the sprayer to be operated at any angle and it will not tip over when filling.

By a convenient arrangement the wooden plug that guides the handle can be taken out of the pump cylinder without removing any screws.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

DUSTER BROWN NO. 2



Similar to the No. 2 sprayer but has capacity of one pint.

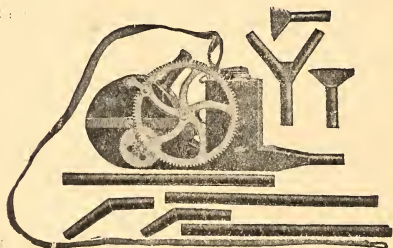
G V SPRAYER

Variable Nozzle

No. 1 Tin Continuous, each	\$1.50
No. 2 Brass Continuous, each	2.50
No. 3 Tin, 1 qt. size, each.....	.60

STIM-U-PLANT

LIGHTNING DRY POWDER DUSTER



The best dry powder gun; will distribute any dry insecticides and fungicides. Will do as much work in a day as a horse power sprayer. Dusts two rows at once.

NO. 12 HAND DRY POWDER DUSTER. Holds about 3 pints. For applying dry paris green, hellebore, Bug Death, etc.

FOR SPRAYING MATERIALS

SEE PAGE 55

AUTO-SPRAY NO. 5



The pump is made entirely of brass. It has two ball valves so arranged that they may be instantly cleaned. The threads are all cut, not rolled, so that there is no chance for leakage. Pump is double acting and will generate a pressure of 180 lbs.

No. 5 Brass Bucket Spray Pump, adjustable to any size pail; maintains a constant pressure of from 50 to 100 lbs. Each, \$4.80.

StimUplant
 Makes a
 Wonder Garden

THE HUDSON SPECIAL

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYER



We positively guarantee this Sprayer to operate at 60 to 80 lbs. pressure. It is made of heavier materials throughout than the average compressed air sprayer. The liquid is discharged in a fine penetrating fog like mist, which not only sprays the tops of the foliage but turns the leaves over by sheer pressure, reaching the underside where most insects are located.

Tank is furnished in galvanized steel, a powerful all brass pump screws into top of tank, thus eliminating any possible leakage of air.

Furnished complete with three feet discharge hose, spray nozzle, shut-off cock and shoulder strap.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

Planet Jr. Garden Tools

The New "PLANET JR." Catalogue is the handsomest, best, and most instructive book ever issued on a similar subject. Full of little points that bring profit. Full of true and handsome illustrations. We mail it free to any address on application.

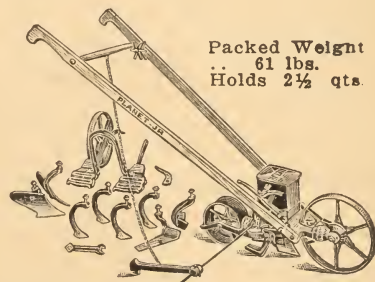


Packed Weight
50 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts.

No. 25 PLANET JR. COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR and PLOW

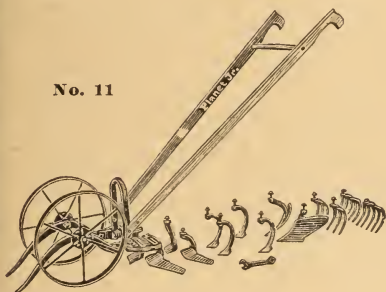
The simplicity of this tool, both as a seeder and as a wheel hoe, makes the combination thoroughly practical.

Two acres a day can easily be worked with this implement, and when it is done, it will be a better job than several men could have done in the same time with hand hoes.



Packed Weight
61 lbs.
Holds 2½ qts.

No. 11



PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

No. 11 PLANET JR. COMBINED DOUBLE AND SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, PLOW AND RAKE

Equipped as in cut.

Weight 39 lbs.

No. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW

Weight 33 lbs.

This tool has one pair plows, one pair hoes, four cultivator teeth and a pair of leaf lifters.

No. 13 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE

Weight 28 lbs.

This tool is the No. 11 with 6-inch hoes only.

No. 16 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

Equipped as in cut.

Weight 26 lbs.

No. 17 PLANET JR. SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Weight 24 lbs.

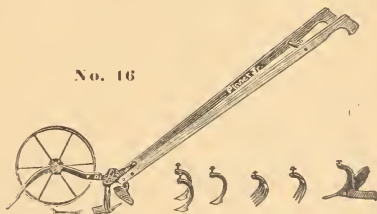
The No. 17 has a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow and a set of cultivator teeth, an outfit sufficient for most garden work.

No. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE

Weight 19 lbs.

This has one pair of 6-inch hoes only.

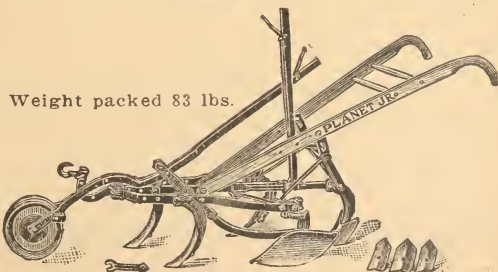
No. 16



No. 8 PLANET JR. COMBINED HORSE HOE AND CULTIVATOR

No other cultivating machine is so widely known, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. So strongly built as to withstand incredible strain yet light and easy to handle.

PLANET JR. CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION



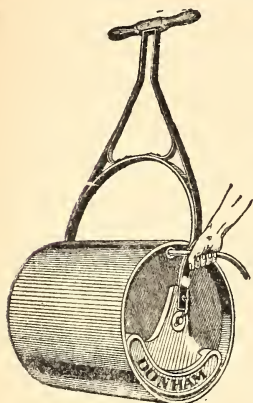
Weight packed 83 lbs.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE

WATER WEIGHT LAWN ROLLER

These Rollers are smooth on face and rounded on outer edges to avoid cutting the lawn. Roller bearings make them 40 per cent easier to operate than the old-style roller. The fact that the weight is adjustable for different lawn conditions is a great advantage. Write for descriptive circular.



	Diam.	Length	Weight Filled with	
2	14	24	68 175	\$16.00
4	18	24	82 265	20.00

50% more weight when filled with sand.

GEM
Dandelion
RAKE

Self-Cleaning

Will greatly improve your grass and the appearance of your lawn. Blade-like fine steel teeth slide over sod; rapidly clip off dandelions. Self-cleaning, stripper worked by light pull on finger-hook.

Positively cannot tear or injure the sod.

Price:

16" medium size
24" large size, with leaf back.....

ADJUSTO PLANT SUPPORT

The "Adjusto" is a very simple, unbreakable, practical and cheap support which will last a lifetime. It is adjusted in a jiffy to any height, to conform to the plant's growth. It is indispensable for Tomatoes, Roses, Hydrangeas and Dahlias; in fact, everything on the lawn or in the garden that needs a support.

The stake is made of hard wood, having a protecting coat of green paint; the heavy spring wire is also painted green and so will not rust.

MAGIC WEEDER HOES.

Each tine is provided with a coil near the shank, thus acting independently and making it work very easily, obviating all danger of clogging or breaking.

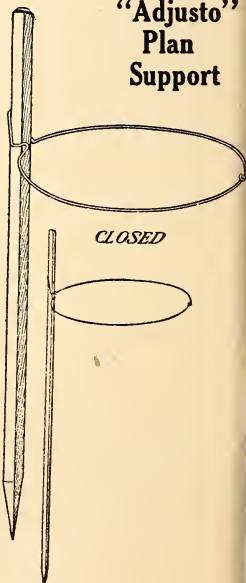
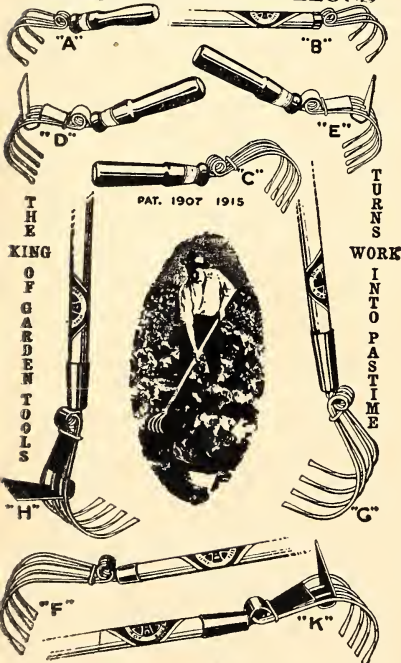
The tines are formed so as to enter the ground on the order of a cultivator or garden plow, lifting and pulverizing the soil, loosening and rendering friable, subserving moisture, so essential to the rapid growth of young plants.

The Magic Weeder and Hoe is also provided with a steel blade or weed cutter and which is found to be very convenient in cutting roots or for making a small furrow. Also adapted for transplanting. An excellent tool for the garden or greenhouse.

We furnish the Magic Weeder and Hoe as shown, and at the following prices:

Each
No. A, without blade, short handle...15c
No. B, without blade, 18-in. handle...20c
No. C, without blade, short handle...25c
No. D, with blade, short handle...40c
No. E, with blade, short handle...40c
No. H, with blade, long handle...1.00
No. K, with blade, long handle...1.00
No. F, no blade, long handle...50c
No. G, extra heavy, no blade, long handle75c

"Adjusto"
Plan
Support

REICHARD'S
COMBINATION SPRING-TOOTH
Magic Weeder Hoes

HANDY GARDEN TOOLS



Solid Steel Garden Trowel. Lang's Hand Weeder.

Excelsior Hand Weeder. Hazeltine Weeder.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

OF THE

No. 1-B and No. 2-B Clipper Cleaners

These Cleaners are guaranteed to be first class in every respect. They are built by competent and skilled workmen and nicely finished in three coats of paint and varnish.

We can furnish the best outfit of screens ever sent out with a farm Mill. Our perforated zinc screens are graduated in 64ths of an inch in both round and oblong holes. Our woven wire screens are made of plated wire with the meshes uniform and true to count. The zinc screens will not rust and our plated wire screens will last for years if properly cared for.

We can make any separation on the Clipper, based on difference in sizes of seeds or grains, that can possibly be made with screens, and the Vertical Air Blast will make separations, based on difference in weight, that can be made on no other mill and in no other manner.

Our screen outfit is very complete for the work required and contains screens for Wheat, Oats, Barley, Rye, Red and Alsike Clovers, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy, Millet, Flax, Peas, Beans, Cow Peas, Soy Beans, grading Seed Corn, cleaning clover containing buckhorn, plantain or ripple, cleaning timothy seed containing pepper grass seed and sorrel; also Cane seed, Milo Maize, Kaffir Corn and separating corn from oats.

VERTICAL AIR BLAST. This is a feature that no other cleaner has and it makes possible some very difficult separations that can be made in no other way. For instance, when cleaning seed wheat, if the blast is properly regulated and the mill turned just fast enough, all the light shrunken kernels can be blown out or separated, leaving only the largest, heaviest, plump seed grain which is the choicest kind of seed. The same is true when cleaning seed oats—The Vertical Blast blows out all the light shrunken kernels and "pin oats" leaving

heavy weight, high grade seed. The same is true of Barley and Rye. If you use an air blast sufficiently strong on your seed grain you can raise the weight from three to five pounds per bushel. That is, the grain will weigh that much more per measured bushel, after being graded on the Clipper Cleaner, than it did before the light immature kernels were removed.

The No. 2-B differs from the No. 1-B only in size and capacity. Both machines are equipped with a set of 12 screens for general farm use. The No. 2-B is larger and of course does not turn as easy as the No. 1-B. For cleaning large quantities of grain or beans by hand we recommend the No. 1-B, but if you have a gas engine or other power, the No. 2-B is very satisfactory for cleaning grain or beans. Either Mill will do strictly first class work on Clovers, Timothy, Alfalfa and all kinds of seed, whether operated by hand or power.

We can furnish a 6" diameter driving pulley for either mill for 50 cents postpaid. When cleaning red or alsike clover or alfalfa containing dead or brown seed, the air blast can be regulated to blow out all seed that is not prime. When driven by power, the drive pulley should run 390 per minute.

CAPACITY NO. 1-B

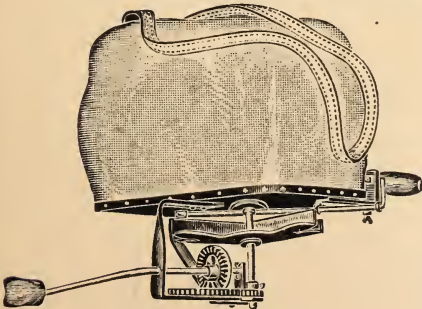
Wheat and other grain, 20 Bushels per hour.
Clover and other Seed, 10 Bushels per hour.
Screen length including spreading board, 29".
Screens 19 inches wide, 22 1/4 inches long.

DIMENSIONS NO. 1-B

Length	-----	4 ft. 8 in.
Width	-----	2 ft. 2 in.
Height	-----	3 ft. 8 in.
Shipping weight, 185 lbs.		

SEEDERS

LITTLE GIANT SEEDER



Little
Giant
Seeder.

LITTLE GIANT SEEDER. The frame of this machine which carries all the bearing parts is made of the best metal. The seed is fed to the fan wheel through an adjustable slide in such a manner as to insure even distribution. The slide can be closed instantly. The Little Giant will sow any seed that is sown by hand and will do the work much better.

CYCLONE SEEDER

Simple in construction and easy of operation; has automatic regulator and cut-off, and performs its work perfectly. It is practical. Price

IDEAL SEEDER. Operates on same principle as higher priced machines.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

POULTRY FOODS

AMCO HEN SCRATCH. A balanced ration of the various grains, suitable for laying hens.

AMCO CHICK SCRATCH. A clean balanced ration of grain feeds, designed to carry the baby chick to an age when they can digest the coarser grains.

RED FEATHER HEN SCRATCH. A balanced grain ration for the laying Hen. Contains corn, wheat, milo maize, kaffir, buckwheat, sunflower, millet and charcoal. Best grade of grains; all worthless material removed.

PERFECTION PIGEON RATION. A special prepared balanced feed, particularly adapted to the raising of young pigeons and squabs. Contains a liberal amount of Canada peas, wheat, milo maize, kaffir and buckwheat.

Pratt's "Buttermilk Baby Chick Food"—2½ and 5¾ lbs. carton; 14 lb., 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags.

Conkey's Original Buttermilk Sterling Food—2½, 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 lb. bags.

OIL MEAL. A little pure linseed meal fed occasionally to laying hens assist nature to keep the system in order. It is especially recommended if rich, glossy plumage is desired.

SWIFT'S MEAT SCRAPS. A valuable food for laying hens and growing chicks. Rich in protein, meat scraps satisfies the craving for bugs and worms. Fine meal, medium, coarse.

BONE. Poultrymen find that for developing sturdy chickens nothing surpasses the liberal use of Bone Meal. Medium and coarse ground bone to be fed to laying hens.

Three sizes—Fine meal, medium, coarse.
GENUINE CRUSHED OYSTER SHELL. As material for forming egg shells this is a most essential feed for the laying hen. We invite your inspection of "Pilot" and "Antelope" Brands.

GRIT. Every poultry man realizes the value of Grit for the paying hen. It creates perfect digestion because it keeps things in the crop on the move, owing to the fact that the corners of the pieces always remains sharp.

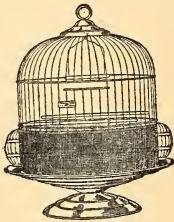
CHARCOAL. Successful poultrymen feed charcoal to the growing chick and laying hen. Charcoal promotes health.

Three sizes—Fine, medium, coars. In cartons, 20c each, and 50 lb. bags.

RYDE'S CALF MEAL.
(Richest Substitute for Milk)

A meal that makes calves strong and healthy. Contains everything necessary for their rapid and symmetrical growth. Safe for the baby calf. Made with the care of baby food. Cooked by special process to render it easy to digest. No filling or indigestible matter to cause scouring. The milk for one calf will pay for the raising of three on Ryde's Calf Meal. Fully guaranteed.

BIRD CAGES



We have a complete line of Hendryx and Linder man Cages, plain and fancy. Also with stands to match, at reasonable prices.

BIRD SEED AND SUPPLIES

	1 lb.	2 lbs.	10 lbs.
Canary (Sicily)	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50
Rape (Imported) .....	.20	.35	1.50
Millet (large fancy) .....	.15	.25	1.00
Hemp (Russian) .....	.20	.35	1.50
Poppy (Blue maw).....	.40	.75	1.25
Flax .....	.15	.25	1.25
Lettuce			10c oz.

Steel cut oats and wild rice
Sunflower (Mammoth Russian)
Nebsecco mixed bird seed.

All clean, plump seeds mixed proportionately to promote health. A mixture for years called for by experienced bird raisers and fanciers.

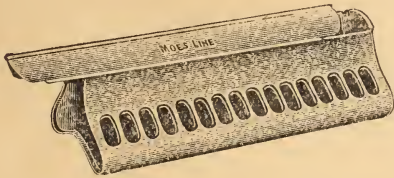
1 lb., 20c; 2 lbs. for 35c; 10 lbs. for \$1.50.	
Cuttle Bone—Large, 5c, and small, 2 for 5c.	
Bird Manna—15c each; 2 for 25c.	
Bird Bitters—25c.	
Bird Gravel (magnesia bird grit with charcoal)—15c; 2 for 25c.	
Bird Nesting	10c
Bird Nests	15c
Lice Powder	20c
Glass and opal cups.....	20c

Prices Subject to Market Changes Where Not Otherwise Noted.

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

WE HANDLE BUCKEYE AND SURE HATCH INCUBATORS AND BROODERS PRICE AND CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION

MOE'S LARGE CAPACITY CHICK FEEDER



No. 141—Each\$1.75
No. 140—Each 1.10

O. K. NO. 500

A Thermo Fountain that can be cleaned, repaired and filled the same as a common watering pail. Keeps water warm in winter and cool in summer. Drinking water is available all around the base of this fountain.

5 gallons only \$5.00.



THE O. K. SANITARY THERMO FOUNTAIN

A Thermo Fountain that is absolutely sanitary. The inside tank can be removed, thus making it possible to wash clean.

No. 300—2½ gal., \$4.75; No. 500—5 gal., \$5.50;
No. 50—Same as above without removable top, \$4.50.

THE BABY THERMO FOUNTAIN

Holds one-half gallon of water. Insulated the same as larger thermo fountains and is reliable in the average poultry house. Keeps water warm in the winter and cool in the summer. Each, \$1.50.

SANITARY FEEDING TROUGHS FOR GROWN FOWLS

Suitable for dry feed, wet mash or water. The top slides off, so the pan can be easily cleaned and filled. Best quality galvanized iron.

Nevada—30 inch length, 6 in. wide.....\$0.75
Carter—18 inch length, 6 in. wide..... 1.00
Carter—24 inch length, 6 in. wide..... 1.50
Kentuco—24 inch length, 5 in. wide..... 1.25

MOE'S DOUBLE FEEDING TROUGH

Made of best quality galvanized iron, sliding top. No sharp edges to injure chicks.

No. 53—12 in., each.....45c
No. 59—18 in., each.....60c
No. 60—24 in., each.....75c

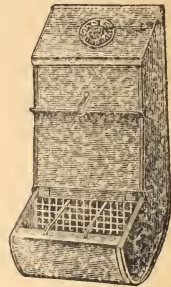
BANDETTES

Numbered celluloid bands come in all sizes numbered 1 to 100, 25 to the box. Each, 60c; per hundred, \$2.25. Also same for pigeons, per 25 box, 35c; per hundred, \$1.25. These bands are especially fine for show birds.

MOE'S LARGE CAPACITY FEEDER

A wonderful feeder for young growing stock. Feeds 32 chicks at one time. Made of heavy galvanized iron, length 21 in., width 8½ in., height 7 in., capacity 10 qts., wt. 24 lbs.

No. 140—Chick Feeder\$1.25



THE FAMOUS STAR JAR FOUNTAIN

Made of a single piece of heavy non-rusting metal. Made in one size only, which will fit any Mason jar. (We do not furnish Mason jars.)

No. 32—Star Fountains—10c each. Doz.—\$1.20.

MOE'S MAGAZINE CHICK FEEDER AND WATERER

Diameter of feeder 8½ in., height 8½ in., capacity 2 qts.

No. 18—Moe's Chick Feeder.....65c

MOE'S ROUND BABY CHICK FEEDER

Made of the best quality galvanized iron. Top fits singly, yet can be taken apart for cleaning and filling.

No. 12—Diameter 8½ in., each..25c

No. 11—Diameter 6 in., each..15c



MOE'S PIGEON FEEDERS

Pigeons are fastidious feeders with a tendency to scatter and waste feed. Made of galvanized iron. A practical, economical feeder that will soon save its cost.

No. 105—Capacity 3 qts.....\$1.00

MOE'S PIGEON NESTS

Made of galvanized iron. Diameter 8 in. with small hole punched in the center so it can be tacked on a board. Light in weight, yet substantial and easily cleaned.

No. 107—Pigeon Nests, each, 15c; dozen, \$1.80.

MOE'S POULTRY VEGETABLE RACK

Made of best quality galvanized iron with galvanized wire rack. A practical device for holding roots, beets, cabbage, sprouted oats, clover, etc. Prevents scattering and wasting of food. The round bottom trough catches the small tender leaves, thus feed saved soon pays for the rack.

No. 44—Vegetable Rack, each 75c; dozen, \$9.00.

MOE'S TRAP NEST FRONT

Made of the best quality galvanized iron. Can be easily fitted to arrange on any wood box. Effectively traps the hen, yet allows ample ventilation. 11 in. wide by 12 in. high.

No. 63—Trap Nest Front, each, 50c; dozen, \$6.00

POULTRY PUNCHES

No. 38—Moe's Punch, each.....25c

No. 39—Moe's Ideal Punch, scissors type, each....30c

Petty Punch25c

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES

POULTRY LEG BANDS



Key Ring colored celluloid leg bands. Fast colors. Keep their shape, will not fade and are weather-proof.

Made in six sizes for Asiatics, American, Mediterranean, bantam, pigeon and baby chick.

Made in ten colors, white, black, red, garnet, pink, green, dark blue, light blue, purple, yellow.

Pigeon and Baby Chicks			
12 bands	.....\$0.15	12 bands	.....\$0.10
25 bands	......30	25 bands	......20
50 bands	......50	50 bands	......35
100 bands	......75	100 bands	......50
500 bands	.....3.60	500 bands	.....2.25
1000 bands	.....7.00	1000 bands	.....4.00

ALUMINUM LEG BANDS



Made of sheet aluminum, with large raised numbers, easy to read. Adjustable to any size fowl.

12 bands	.....\$0.15	100 bands	.....\$0.75
25 bands	......25	500 bands	.....3.50
50 bands	......45	1000 bands	.....6.00

THE VICTOR POULTRY BAND

The Victor bands are made made in colors and have extra large printed numbers, readable 10 to 15 feet away. Just the band for show birds.

Supplied in the following colors: Red, white, blue, green and yellow.

Made of extra heavy aluminum, smooth finish and bands with double clinch.

12 for 50c; 25 for \$1.00; 50 for \$1.85 100 for \$3.50.

THE RELIABLE POULTRY BAND

The Reliable leg bands are smaller in size and are manufactured from material that is lighter in weight than what is used in the Victor bands. Made in colors: Red, white, blue, green and yellow. Supplied 50 for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.90.

LEG BANDS

Colored Leader Adjustable leg band. A general purpose band. Light in weight. Continuous line of color all around the band. Good for trap nesting. Furnished in red, blue, green, white, yellow and pink. 12 for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.25.

Double end clinch bands, wing bands for baby chick. 12 for 15c; 25 for 25c; 50 for 35c; 100 for 60c.

Aluminum and celluloid pigeon bands. These bands are of open style, large numbers, come in pairs with same number on each band. 12 for 40c; 25 for 75c; 50 for \$1.40; 100 for \$2.50.

CAPONIZING SETS

Poultrymen can double their profits by caponizing. The operation is very simple. Philadelphia caponizing set.—Ask for prices.

StimUplanT
Makes a
Wonder Garden

OAT SPROUTERS

H. A. Stevens practical quick growing oat sprouter. No lamp.

8 pan—11x15 in.—wt. 18 lbs.

8 pan—11x33 in.—wt. 35 lbs.

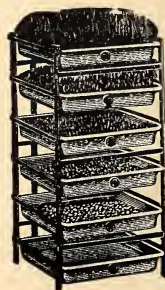
5 pan—11x15 in.—wt. 13 lbs.

5 pan—11x33 in.—wt. 25 lbs.

Moe's Oat Sprouter. The sectional steel frame can be quickly taken apart and stored in a small place. Five of the pans have a perforated bottom to secure drainage, and the bottom pan is solid to hold drippings. Pans are interchangeable.

Height 3 fts pan 16 in by 18 in., wt. 30 lbs

No. 110 Oat Sprouter, each..\$6.00



GRIT AND SHELL BOXES

Moe's No. 90—3 compartment, round bottom.....\$0.90

Moe's No. 9—4 compartment, round bottom..... 1.25

O. K.—2 compartment, square bottom..... 1.00

Kentuco—1 compartment, square bottom, for baby chicks 45

Sheps Plant Spray Kills Bugs



Get rid of destructive insects. Use SHEPS Plant Spray. Kills and controls both sucking and chewing insects but absolutely harmless to humans, birds, animals and pets. Will not "burn" delicate leaves or flowers. Makes green, healthy, lustrous foliage. No soap solution needed—simply mix with water.

PRICES POSTPAID

2-oz. Bottle (makes 4 gals. Spray Solution).....	\$.35
8-oz. Bottle (" 16 " " ").....	.75
Pint Bottle (" 32 " " ").....	1.25
Quart Can (" 64 " " ").....	2.00

Bulk Prices on Request.

DRY MASH HOPPERS

A Dry Mash Hopper made of heavy galvanized iron. Especially made to prevent clogging and waste.

Height	Width	Capacity	Wt.	Each
No. 35—19 in.	8½ in.	10 qts.	4 lbs.	\$1.50
No. 36—19 in.	12 in.	14 qts.	5 lbs.	2.00
No. 13—19 in.	18 in.	22 qts.	6 lbs.	2.40
No. 37—19 in.	24 in.	32 qts.	10 lbs.	2.80
No. 3—18½ in. 21 in. length, 35 in., capacity 100 lbs.; height of stand 15½ in. Total height 34½ in.; wt. 50 lbs. Hopper feeds from two sides.				

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

Inoculate

ALL LEGUMES

Alfalfa, All Clovers, Soy Beans, Cow Peas, Vetch, Peas, Beans,

All Legume
Germs Are
Perishable

To Protect You
NITRAGIN Cans
Stamped With
Expiration Date



Legume Germs
Die Rapidly
When Dried

Authorities
Recommend
Inoculating
With Water

THE ORIGINAL LEGUME INOCULATOR

Guaranteed Fresh Each Year—Leads in High Germ Count

For profitable results, Agricultural Colleges advise inoculation for all legume seed, because it pays well in producing larger quality yields. NITRAGIN inoculated legumes draw their nitrogen from the air—not the soil—with billions of fresh, efficient nitrogen-gathering germs. It's fresh each year—it's DATED, and leads in High Legume Germ Count. Quality inoculation is the cheapest legume crop insurance known.

Mixing Nitragin with Seed

Legume Germs die rapidly when dried. NITRAGIN, containing between 30%—40% moisture, will readily stick to the seed without adding water, and give inoculation. However, for best results, the preferred practice, recommended by The Nitragin Company and Agricultural Authorities is to use water when mixing legume culture with seed.

NITRAGIN PRICES

Alfalfa, All Clovers		Peas, Vetch, Beans, Austrian Winter Peas		Soy Beans and Cow Peas	
Size	Price	Size	Price	Size	Price
1/4 bu.....	\$.40	1/2 bu.....	\$.40	1 bu.....	\$.40
1/2 bu.....	.60	1 bu.....	.60	2 bu.....	.70
1 bu.....	1.00	1 1/2 bu.....	.90	5 bu.....	1.50
5 bu.....	4.75	3 1/2 bu.....	1.80	10 bu.....	2.50
<i>When ordering always specify kind of seed</i>		5 bu.....	2.50	<i>When ordering always specify kind of seed</i>	
		*Also called "100 lb. size."			



Garden Nitragin—Garden Size— Peas, Beans, Sweet Peas

Inoculates from 1 ounce to 8 lbs. seed. Price \$.25
IMPORTANT: When ordering NITRAGIN, always be
sure to state kind of legume seed you wish to inoculate.
Nitragin Has Served the American Farmer Since 1898

SAY SOY BEANS OR COW PEAS

1/2 bu. size can.....\$.040

1 bu. size can.....\$.070

5 bu. size can.....\$2.50

PRICES OF

Sergeant's DOG MEDICINES

SERGEANT'S Special Medicine	\$1.20
SERGEANT'S Mange Medicine.....	.65
SERGEANT'S Condition Pills.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Sure Shot Capsules.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Puppy Capsules.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Sure Shot Liquid.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Arsenic and Iron Pills (comp.) .....	.60
SERGEANT'S Pepsin Tablets (comp.)....	.60
SERGEANT'S Liniment .....	.60
SERGEANT'S Canker Wash .....	.60
SERGEANT'S Expectorant Medicine .....	.60
SERGEANT'S Mouth Wash .....	.60
SERGEANT'S Eye Wash.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Tape Worm Medicine.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Diuretic Pills .....	.60

SERGEANT'S Intestinal Astringent.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Laxative Capsules.....	.60
SERGEANT'S Nerve Sedative Medicine...	2.00
SERGEANT'S Skip-Flea Soap.....	.25
SERGEANT'S Skip-Flea Powder.....	.25
SERGEANT'S Carbolec-Tar Soap.....	.25
SERGEANT'S Disinfectant, 4 oz.....	.25
SERGEANT'S Disinfectant, 12 oz.....	.50
SERGEANT'S DOG FOOD .....	.40

SPRATT'S DOG BISCUITS

SPRATT'S OVALS, per carton.....	.35
SPRATT'S FIBO, per carton.....	.45
AUSTIN'S DOG BREAD, per lb.....	.15
AUSTIN'S PUPPY BREAD, per lb.....	.15
KEN L RATION, 1 lb. cans, per can 20c, 3 for	.50
PUP E RATION, for pups, per can 20c, 3 for..	.50
HEMO RATION, 1 lb. cans, per can 20c, 3 for..	.50
Canned dog ration is fifty per cent meat combined with cereals.	
KIPPY, 20 oz. cans, each 20c; 10 oz. cans, each 15c; two for 25c.	

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

INDEX

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|----------|
| Achillea | 46 | Fertilizer | 53-54 | Pansy | 42 |
| Ageratum | 37 | Feterita | 35 | Parsley | 16 |
| Alfalfa | 27-28 | Flower Plants | 45 | Parsnips | 16 |
| Alsyke | 47 | Forget-Me-Not | 39 | Peanuts | 33 |
| Allysum | 38-47 | Four O'Clocks | 39 | Peas, Cow | 33 |
| Amaranthus | 37 | Fox Glove | 39 | Peas, Garden | 18-19 |
| Anchusa | 37 | Fungicides | 55 | Penstemon | 47 |
| Acquilegia | 38-46 | | | Peonies | 48 |
| Asparagus | 1 | | | Peppers | 17 |
| Asters | 36-47 | Gallardia | 39-46 | Perennials | 46-47-48 |
| Antirrhinum | 37 | Garden Tools | 58-59 | Petunia | 42 |
| | | Geranium | 39 | Physalis | 48 |
| Balsam | 37 | Geum | 48 | Phlox, Drummondii | 41 |
| Balsam Apple-Pear | 37 | Gladolus | 52 | Phlox, Star | 41 |
| Beans | 2-3 | Gourds, Ornamental | 39 | Phlox, Hardy | 48 |
| Beets | 4-5 | Grass, Lawn | | Physostegia | 47 |
| Bird Cages | 60 | | Inside Front Cover | Pinks | 47 |
| Bird Seed | 60 | Grass Seeds | 29-30-31 | Planet, Jr. Tools | 57 |
| Borecole or Kale | 11 | Gypsophelia | 39-46 | Platycodon | 47 |
| Broadcast Seeders | 59 | | | Poppy | 43-47 |
| Broccoli | 5 | Hardy Ferns | 47 | Potatoes | 25 |
| Bromus Inermus | 51 | Hardy Shrubs | 50 | Portulaca | 42 |
| Broom Corn | 54 | Heliotrope | 39 | Poultry Supplies | 61-62 |
| Brussels Sprouts | 1 | Herbs | 17 | Poultry Feeds | 60 |
| Boltonia | 47 | Hibiscus | 39 | Primrose | 42 |
| Buckwheat | 33 | Hollyhocks | 40-46 | Pumpkin | 22 |
| Bulbs, Flowering | 40-41-42 | Humulus | 39 | Pyrethrum | 47 |
| Bandettes | 61 | Hyacinth Bean | 40 | | |
| | | Hydrangea | 44 | Rutabaga | 22 |
| Cabbage | 6-7 | Hubam Clover | 49 | Radish | 20 |
| Caladium | 52 | | | Rape | 33 |
| Calf Meal | 65 | Incubators | 59 | Rhubarb | 21 |
| Calliopsis | 37 | Inoculation | 68 | Roses | 50 |
| Calendula | 38 | Insecticides | 53-54 | Rudbeckia | 47 |
| Cane or Sorghum | 34 | Iris | 47 | | |
| Candytuft | 38 | | | Salsify | 19 |
| Canna | 39-51 | Japanese Hop | 39 | Salvia | 43 |
| California Poppy | 39 | Job's Tears | 39 | Scabiosa | 43 |
| Cardoon | 7 | Japanese Lilies | 51 | Scarlet Runner | 43 |
| Carrot | 7 | | | Seed Cleaners | 59 |
| Carnation | 37 | Kaffir Corn | 34 | Seed Sower | 59 |
| Castor Bean | 37 | Kale | 11 | Sedum | 47 |
| Cauliflower | 8 | Kochia | 40 | Shrubs | 49 |
| Celery | 8 | Kohl Rabi | 11 | Sorghum | 33 |
| Celeriac | 8 | Kudzu Vine | 40 | Shallu | 34 |
| Celosia | 38 | | | Speltz | 54 |
| Centaurea | 38 | Larkspur | 42 | Spinach | 17 |
| Cardinal Climber | 38 | Lathyrus | 47 | Sprayers | 55-56 |
| Campanula | 38-47 | Lawn Rollers | 58 | Squash | 21 |
| Chervil | 4 | Leek | 11 | Static | 47 |
| Chicory | 4 | Lettuce | 12 | Stocks | 43 |
| Chives | 4 | Lobelia | 42 | Strawberries | 25 |
| Chrysanthemum | 38-47 | Lilies, Water | 36 | Sudan Grass | 34 |
| Clematis | 50 | Lilies, Japanese | 40 | Sugar Beet | 7 |
| Cinnamon Vine | 51 | Lilies, Tiges | 47 | Sugar Cane | 35 |
| Climbing Roses | 51 | Lily of Valley | 47 | Summer Cypress | 31 |
| Climbing Vines | 50 | Linum | 47 | Sunflower | 43 |
| Corn, Broom | 33 | Leg Bands | 61-62 | Sweet Clover | 28 |
| Corn, Field | 5 | Liatris | 48 | Sweet Peas | 44 |
| Corn, Pop | 35 | Lupinus | 48 | Sweet Williams | 43-47 |
| Corn, Sweet | 10 | | | | |
| Corn Salad | 10 | Madera Vine | 51 | Thunbergia | 44 |
| Coreopsis | 5 | Marigold | 40 | Tomato | 23-24 |
| Cobaea | 38-46 | Matricaria | 42 | Tuberose | 52 |
| Clovers | 38 | Mangel Wurzel | 7 | Turnip | 22 |
| Cosmos | 26-28 | Melons | 13-14 | Tropical Water Lilies | 46 |
| Cow Peas | 34 | Mignonette | 43 | Tub Gardens | 46 |
| Cress | 5 | Mills for Cleaning Grain | 59 | | |
| Cucumber | 9 | Millet | 32 | Vegetable Plants | 44 |
| Cultivators | 57 | Milo Maize | 34 | Verbena | 43 |
| Cypress Vine | 38 | Moon Flower | 40 | Veronica | 47 |
| Chile Supplies | 44 | Morning Glory | 40 | Vetch | 55 |
| | | Mushroom Spawn | 11 | Violets | 43 |
| Dahlia | 38-53 | Mustard | 11 | | |
| Daisy, Shasta | 39-46 | Mulch Paper | 44 | Water Hyacinths | 45 |
| Delphinium | 46 | | | Water Lilies | 45 |
| Dianthus | 39 | Nasturtium | 41 | Wild Flower Gardens | 43 |
| Dicentra | 46 | Nicotiana | 40 | Wild Cucumber | 43 |
| Digitalis | 30 | Nitragin | 63 | Weeders | 58 |
| Dog Food | 63 | | | Water Poppies | 45 |
| Dog Remedies | 63 | Okra or Gumbo | 11 | | |
| Drills | 58 | Onions | 15-16 | Zinnias | 44 |
| Dubay | 64 | Onion Sets | 16 | | |
| | | Oyster Plant | 19 | | |
| Egg Plant | 11 | | | | |
| Elephant's Ear | 41 | | | | |
| Endive | 11 | | | | |
| Everlasting Flowers | 39 | | | | |

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES



For Gardening Success

THE best seeds and plants will not produce good results if grown in an impoverished soil. Be sure your plants get all the nourishment they need for full growth and greatest beauty. Feed them with Vigoro, the complete, scientifically balanced plant food.

Vigoro produces thick, velvety-green lawns with deep, extensive roots; helps choke out weeds; and increases humus in the soil. It makes flowers larger and more beautiful; produces early, delicious vegetables, luxuriant shrubbery, and healthy, full-foliaged trees.

Vigoro is clean, odorless, and easy to use. It's economical, too! Costs only 10¢ to 20¢ for every 100 square feet. Order enough Vigoro for everything you grow.

Prices

100-lb. bag	\$5.00
50-lb. bag	3.00
25-lb. bag	1.75
5-lb. pkg.	.50
12-oz. pkg.	.10

Prices are f. o. b.
Omaha, Nebr.

Complete directions
in every bag.

VIGORO
Complete plant food

A product of
Swift & Company



For Lawns, Gardens, Flowers, Shrubbery, and Trees

SEE FRONT PAGES FOR PRICES

CATALOG

1931



GALLOWAY LITHO. CO. S.F. No 95
MADE IN U.S.A.

**THE NEBRASKA
SEED CO.**

City Salesroom 16th and Howard Street
Office and Warehouse: 1208 to 1218 Jones St.
Omaha, Nebr.